INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
I 1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1068.

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1930an d our companies will do better.
I 2

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVIII NO. 120- BOMBAY, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

GANDHIJI ON TERMS OF HONOURABLE PEACE.

An Interview In Jail.

WANTED "SUBSTANCE OF INDEPENDENCE."

Insistence On Four Points.

MAHATMA ALONE CAN "DELIVER GOODS."

"Daily Herald" Representative's Warning To Government.

Mr. George Slocombe, the special representative sent out by the "Daily Herald" to study the situation in India, was privileged to secure an interview with Mahatma Gandhi in Yeravda Central Prison on Tuesday. The interview was telegraphed to London on Wednesday. Mr. Slocombe has been kind enough to give us for publication the original text of the interview with the corrections made in Mahatmaji's own handwriting and with Mahatmaji's signature attached to it. We publish below the full text of the interview and the facsimile of a portion of the original text and Mahatmaji's signature:—

Mr. George Slocombe, the Special Correspondent of the London "Daily Herald" had an interview with Mahatma Gandhi at Yerroda Jail on Tuesday (20th inst.), which is given below:—

"I have had two conversations with Mr. Gandhi in prison. He is confined as a State prisoner in the Central Yeravda Jail, several miles outside Poona and one of the oldest prisons in India. Its exterior is quaintly Victorian but inside a high wall are a number of low cell blocks, one of which is reserved for Mr. Gandhi. Both political and ordinary prisoners are confined there but Mr. Gandhi receive certain privileges not accorded to either category. Until I saw him he had seen no visitor from the outside world.

INDIA'S SAINT.

My conversations with Mr. Gandhi took place in the presence of three British officials, Major Doyle, Inspector-General of Prisons, Major Martin, the Prison Superintendent, and Mr. Gould, the District Magistrate. With all three the prisoner seemed on excellent terms. Mr. Gandhi's cell door opens on a wide verandah. His spinning-wheel occupies a prominent position in the cell, and among the books at his bedside I noticed a well-thumbed copy of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress"—the work of another famous prisoner.

From the cool darkness in which he spends his days in spinning and meditation, the man revered as a saint in India by millions of his countrymen, emerged to greet me with a shy smile.

During our two interviews which took place on the verandah outside his cell, the Mahatma abandoned the cross-legged posture in which he is familiar to hundreds of millions and sat on a cane chair. Otherwise he was as the world knows him—bare except for a loincloth, brown and emaciated like an anchorite of the desert, but apparently well and even cheerful. Alone the spectacles, the mild and shining eyes, the mouth withits queer toothless smile and his childish trick of dropping the sandal from one foot as he sat with one leg crossed, rendered the strange apostolic figure human.

BURNING LOVE AND HATE.

Two things seemed to me as clear as crystal during the five hours I spent with him—his burning love and his burning hate. He loves India as he loves all mankind. He hates British domination in India as he hates evil. The British in India are for him the oppressors—the source of all mal-administraton and suffering. Yet he has no personal hatred for the British or for anyone. He has a warm regard for the Viceroy. He has treasured friends in England. There are even many things in British history, British character and the British Commonwealth that he admires. Once India is free, Britain, I suspect, will have no warmer friend than Mr. Gandhi. Place India as a free unit within the British Commonwealth and Mr. Gandhi will become a British hero as he already is an Indian hero.

Our conversation began with a general exchange of ideas on British and Indian politics. I then asked him to explain frankly what he meant by Independence. Did he demand Independence as ultimately implied in Dominion Status? Or did he insist on separation from the British Commonwealth?

"I have always heard," he replied, "that in England Dominion Status is understood to mean Independence, but by the Indian authorities it is not so understood. Therefore when Independence is resisted by them in contradistinction to Dominion Status we naturally ask for Independence."

WHAT IS DOMINION STATUS?

When I asked him if he thought that Canada and South Africa were not in all essential respects independent, he acknowledged they were.

"But we are not offered a status like theirs," he added significantly.

I asked him if he had calculated all the perils involved in his campaign of Civil Disobedience. He replied that he had: "I have taken what has been called a mad risk. But it is a justifiable risk. No great end has been achieved without incurring danger."

Nevertheless he was gravely alarmed at the violence said to have been committed at Sholapur. He grieved at the death of two policemen killed there, but he was convinced the violence had not come from the Civil Resisters. They had he said, been ordered to suffer

(Continued on Page 8.)

Mr. George Slocombe, representative of the "Daily Herald" who interviewed Mahatma Gandhi in Yeravda Jail.

MR. SLOCOMBE'S "POLITICAL MISSION."

"In Close Touch With British Cabinet."

LONDON, May 21.

Extraordinary interest has been aroused in political circles by the publication by the "Daily Herald" of the substance of the two interviews which its special correspondent had with Mahatma Gandhi. Other correspondents of British papers hint that Mr. Slocombe is charged with a political mission. The Bombay correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says: "It is believed that Mr. George Slocombe is in close touch with the British Cabinet and is sounding Mr. Gandhi as to the terms on which he would consent to attend the Round Table Conference."

A CHANGED ATMOSPHERE.

The divergence between the views of the Party organ and the

(Continued on Page 8.)

MARTIAL LAW TO CONTINUE.

—:o:—

Four Persons Arrested At Sholapur.

ALLEGED STONE THROWING AT TROOPS.

SHOLAPUR, May 22.

Martial Law was to have been withdrawn yesterday evening or this morning but as a result of stone-throwing at troops yesterday it has been decided to continue Martial Law indefinitely.

It appears that a patrol of troops was passing one street when a shower of stones was thrown at them from one house. Troops immediately entered the house and arrested four persons who were placed before a Civil Court for trial.—A. P.

MRS. GANDHI SEES GANDHIJI.

—:o:—

Mrs. Gandhi, Mirabai (Miss Slade) and Mr. Mathoordas were granted interview with Mahatma Gandhi at the Yeravda Jail on Wednesday afternoon. They found Mahatmaji in good health and humour.

PROTEST AGAINST MRS. NAIDU'S ARREST.

—:o:—

A Meeting On High Seas.

The following radio message was received from s.s. "Karoa":—

The meeting of Indian passengers on "Karoa" condemns the action of the Government in arresting Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and congratulates her. Mrs. Khanawala President.

PILGRIM SHIP ON FIRE.

—:o:—

100 Passengers Believed To Have Perished.

"ASIA" ABANDONED.

Port Sudan May 22.—French steamer "Asia" with 1500 pilgrims on board, bound for Red Sea ports, is on fire at Jeddah Harbour.

"Asia" was taking back Mecca pilgrims to Red Sea ports. It is feared that 100 persons have perished in the fire. The ship has been abandoned.—Reuter.

INDIAN LOAN.

—:o:—

A Great Success In London.

CIMLA May, 22

News has been received from London that the Indian Government loan has been a great success, the amount of applications being nearly three times the amount of issue.—A. P.

RISK OF DEFEAT TO LABOUR GOVT ?

—:o:—

LONDON, May 22.

Conservatives have decided to ask for another debate on unemployment on May 28 when they will again move reduction on Mr. Thomas's salary by motion similar to that which was only defeated by fifteen votes on 19th instant. There are prospects of larger number of Labour and Liberal abstentions the result of which will expose Government to grave risk of defeat.—Reuter.

POLICE ASSAULT DHARASANA SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

300 Volunteers Injured: 2 In Precarious Condition.

ARMOURED CARS & MORE TROOPS FOR DHARSANA.

Untadi Camp Demolished.

(From Our Special Representative)

BULSAR, May 22.

The arrest of Dharasana Satyagraha leaders "en masse" and the heavy casualty list on Wednesday give room to a lot of speculations regarding the future conduct of the salt raid campaign at Dharasana. Among the members of the old "War Council" only Mr. Narahari Parekh is free; but in his present precarious state of health after being subjected to a shower of lathi blows, he will not be able to take up the lead for a considerable time to come. The idea of the old "War Council" was to carry on the campaign at any cost to the last and it was with the view, that Mrs. Naidu called for a special contingent of Satyagrahis from Bombay to be ready to take up the field on Thursday. It is not yet known whether any volunteers from Bombay have reached Dharasana in view of the military blockade of the leading thoroughfares. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel paid a flying visit on Wednesday to Untadi Camp. He left after a few hours' stay due to his previous engagements in Bombay.

He had a long discussion with Mr. Narahari Patel who was lying in the camp hospital about the future conduct of the movement. He seems to have been impressed with the determination of the Satyagrahis.

SIRDAR'S DAUGHTER FOR "WAR COUNCIL."

Miss Maniben Patel, daughter of Sirdar Vallabhbhai, has filled in the breach and the new "War Council" has suspended raid today. It is understood that the future form of Satyagraha will be only mass raids on salt depots similar to the one on Wednesday. There are a few hundred of volunteers who were going to Dharasana on Wednesday afternoon, and they will perhaps form the nucleus for future campaigns, when decided upon. It is understood that the next campaign of mass action has been provisionally fixed for the 25th. In spite of the absence of leaders the rank and file of Satyagrahis seem to be determined to carry on the raid to the last man. Their hope is strengthened by the resolution of the Congress Working Committee at Allahabad making Dharasana a centre for an All-India campaign. They are of opinion that Gujarat will not be isolated in her hour of trial.

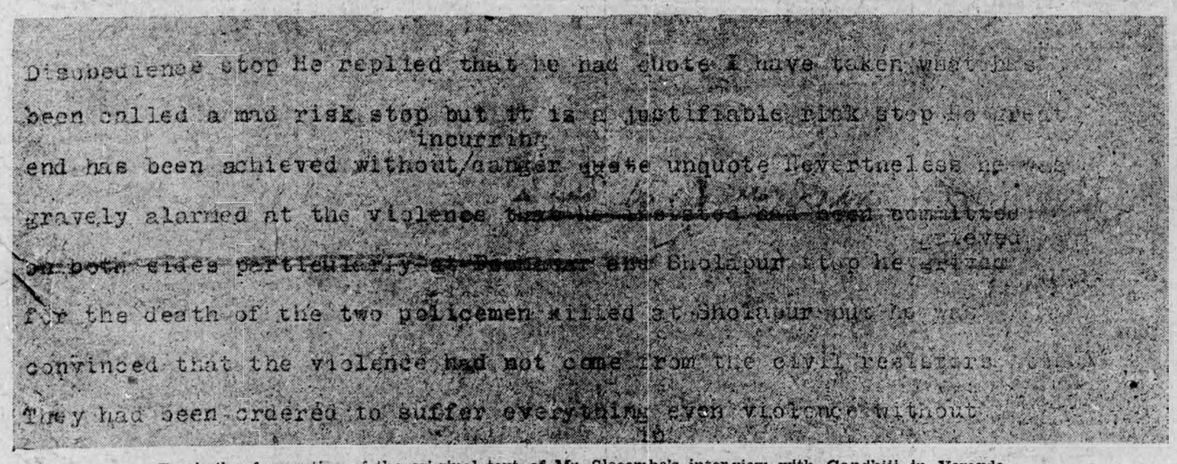
OFFICIAL POLICY.

The future conduct of the authorities towards the Satyagraha movement is uncertain. But recent actions reveal the salient trends in official policy. They are determined to crush the movement before it assumes a more serious proportion. After the occurrences on Wednesday, the Home Member has arrived on the scene. The police force has been reinforced and a contingent British and Sikh troops has arrived and has made Dungri their headquarters. Their main policy up this time had been to wait and see till the monsoons, when it was expected that Satyagraha would be called off, an account of the marshy nature of the soil which is practically impassable during the rainy season. As it is, the prolonged Satyagraha campaign has told on their nerves, and the latest form of mass raids has apparently made them change their plans. Seeing that volunteers are drawn from districts other than Gujarat, the authorities seem to have decided upon a policy of segregation which will enable them to localise the campaign and deal with it more effectively. The non-stopping of trains at Dungri is the first step in the policy of isolation. The posting of the military within striking distance of both Dharasana and Untadi camps is the latest move towards the same policy. They may not be able effectively to prevent persons arriving by by-ways and circuitous paths. But the authorities seem to have decided to take all precautionary measures to prevent Dharasana Satyagraha assuming an All-India character. The blockade of the main roads leading to Satyagraha camps, the challenging of the pedestrians by military pickets and the forced evacuation of the Satyagraha camp at Dungri are steps taken in pursuance of the new policy.

DETAILS OF "RAID."

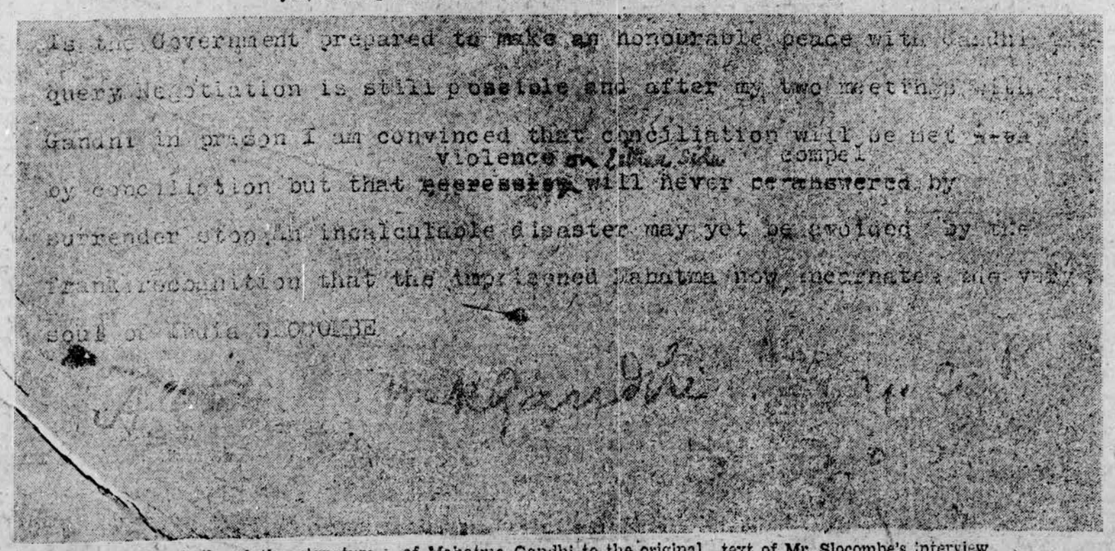
"To Dharasana for "dharsan" is the gist of a new song, which I heard sung in the train from pilgrims bound for Dungri. It was perhaps the last train or one of the last few trains from Bombay which stopped at Dungri and since then, the authorities have made Dungri a non-stopping station for both up and down trains. For the last few days, Dharasana has become the "Mecca" of volunteers and few days, Dharasana has become political pilgrims, and every train emptied a full load of the at Dungri. Crowds contiues to pour in inspite of the warning of Mr. H.

(Continued on page 7.)



Disobedience stop He replied that he had quote I have taken what has been called a mad risk stop but it is a justifiable risk stop No great end has been achieved without danger quote Nevertheless he was gravely alarmed at the violence [illegible] said committed on both sides particularly at Bombay and Sholapur stop he grieved for the death of the two policemen killed at Sholapur but he was convinced that the violence had not come from the civil resisters They had been ordered to suffer everything even violence without

Fascimile of a portion of the original text of Mr. Slocombe's interview with Gandhiji in Yeravda jail, showing the corrections made in Gandhiji's own handwriting.



Is the Government prepared to make an honourable peace with Gandhi query Negotiation is still possible and after my two meetings with Gandhi in prison I am convinced that conciliation will be met with violence compel by conciliation but that repression will never be answered by surrender stop An incalculable disaster may yet be avoided by the frank recognition that the imprisoned Mahatma now incarnates the very soul of India SLOCOMBE

Fascimile of the signature of Mahatma Gandhi to the original text of Mr. Slocombe's interview with him.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET-ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Onclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—SCIENCE GRADUATE in chemistry with honours for the Technical work. Apply with terms to the ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO., LD., Baroda.
A R2467

WANTED—PROOFREADER, experienced in English and Vernacular. Steady work. Apply K. N. SAILOR PRESS, 3 Chowpatty Road.
A R 2474

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—MALE and FEMALE full or SPARETIME CANVASSERS. Handsome remuneration. Household necessaries at competitive rates. Apply personally between 13 and 15 hours to MEHTA, 230, Panalal Terraces, near Tram Station, Bombay 7.
A R2466

WANTED.—Immediately for the Bassein High School, a competent trained DRAWING TEACHER and a DRILL and GYMNASTICS TEACHER with at least the Matriculation or S. L. E. Certificate. Handsome salary. Apply sharp to R. N. SAMANT, Secretary, Bassein (Dt. Thana).
A 765

WANTED.—Candidates to qualify themselves for the Subordinate Engineering Services from the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, under thoroughly qualified efficient and experienced staff The institution is managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, a Registered Body the President of which is the Ex-Minister of Education in U. P. The new session commences from July, 1930. Apply for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, Civil Engineering School, Lucknow.
A 673

Situations Wanted

BUSINESS MANAGER, Hindu Graduate in Arts and Commerce with experiences in the mediterranean countries, Malay States, East Indies, etc., available for Africa or other overseas countries in any responsible capacity. Apply Box No. 2535 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2446

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Secondhand TYPEWRITERS in perfect order at cheap prices. Apply to P. S. WARDEN & CO., Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.
T 767

FOR SALE.—Universal Pirn Winder for 20 spindles and Dram winder for 40 spindles with automatic, Charkha, both in good working orders, quite new. Apply stating best offers to NANDGOPALDAS MAKSUDANDAS, Benares City.
T 749

Books & Stamps.

NEW and SECONDHAND SCHOOL and COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS, etc., purchased and sold at favourable prices. Literary Books, Novels, Magazines Periodicals etc. (Old and New Issues) always available. Call or Write:—KADER BOOK DEPOT Krishna Bhuvan, Sandhurst Bridge, (Branch—opposite Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao.
L 699

Houses & Flats To Let.

ROOMS available immediately in MAHENDRA MANSIONS (formerly Watson's Hotel), Fort. Single ladies need not apply. Rent 30 to 45. Apply AGENT there.
C R 2475

GARAGES available immediately. For single rent 15/ and double 30/. Washing place, etc. Apply AGENT, Hashmat Mehel, Chawpatty Seaface, near Sandhurst Bridge.
C R 2473A

Matrimonial

HINDU, 30 years old with European university qualifications and independent means wishes introduction to an educated young lady, virgin or widow, with a view to marriage. No caste religious or provincial prejudices. Apply to Box No. 2536, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2447

Loans

FINANCIAL.—SOLE AGENTS of one of the largest Indian Soap and Perfumery factories require financial assistance upto Rs. 10,000 to keep larger stocks for the huge demand now created. Absolutely safe business. Attractive return offered to financier. Correspond with Box 2547 Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle."
L R2469

Educational

THE College of American Mechanical Dentistry commenced taking another fresh batch of students. Apply immediately for enrolment. PRINCIPAL, Peerbhoy Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.
M R2473

DE QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT for P. W. D., Mercantile and Govt. Offices.—By passing the Senior Book-keeping and Accountancy Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce to be held in November, 1930, at the Gann's Shorthand Institute, Aligarh. Four to Five Months' Postal tuition for Guaranteed Success. Fee moderate in instalments. Position found when qualified. Apply sharp for Admission to the PRINCIPAL.
M 769

Trade Announcement.

TYPEWRITERS—Secondhand of different makes in good working order at bargain prices. Apply to:—P. S. WARDEN & CO., Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Bruce St., Fort, Bombay."
T 766

WANTED AGENCIES for Gillette Type GERMAN RAZOR BLADES of any maker for trade with terms. Please apply Box No. 2548, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R 2476

THE GWALIOR
SUN brand
PORTLAND CEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

Public Notices.

THE ASIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the participating policyholders, entitled to vote under the Articles, and the Nineteenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Asian Assurance Company Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay on SATURDAY, 7th June, 1930, at 1 and 1-30 P.M. respectively.

By Order of the Board,
S. H. MEHTA & CO.,
Secretaries.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th May, 1930 to 7th June, 1930, both days inclusive.
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NOTICE

1. POST—Inspector-General of Forests.
2. Salary—Up to Rs. 500, according to qualifications. Must be agile and a good rider.
3. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, Security, pensions, etc., by State rules.
4. Apply with Photograph (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 1st June, 1930, to the ARMY MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, ALWAR.
753

NOTICE.

1. POST—SUPERINTENDENT, Gaushala.
2. Salary—upto Rs. 400—applicants must possess full qualifications for supervising Dairy farms.
3. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, Security pensions, etc., by State Rules.
4. Apply with photographs (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 1st July, 1930, to the ARMY MINISTER in His Highness' Government, ALWAR.
721

THE RAJARAM COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR.

WILL RE-OPEN on the 21st of June, 1930. Intermediate Science, B.Sc., B.A. Science, B.A. Honours and Pass courses are taught here. Those who have passed their Matriculation with Vernacular can take up German and Ardha-Magadhi in this College.

Free accommodation in the Local Boarding Houses. Staff efficient, climate healthy, living cheaper and fees lower. Hostel arrangements are made for a limited number of students. Get Students' Hand-Book by sending 5 annas stamps. Apply for admission and Hostel accommodation to

PRINCIPAL BALKRISHNA,
M.A., Ph.D.
745

INTER SCIENCE AND B.SC. CLASSES IN THE RAJARAM COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR.

THE RAJARAM COLLEGE has been affiliated from June, 1930, for the B.Sc. Examination in Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics and Botany; and in the B.A. Examination for the Pass and Honours courses in the Physics and Chemistry Group. The institution provides many facilities which are unavailable in other Colleges. For details ask for the Students' Hand Book by sending 5 annas stamps.

PRINCIPAL BALKRISHNA,
M.A., Ph.D., &c.
744

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "RANGOON MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 20th May, 1930, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Public Notices.

WANTED.

WANTED—A First Class MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEER on Rs. 150—10—250 per month with benefits of Provident Fund and free quarters for Nagpur Water Works Pumping Station at Gorewara. Applications should reach the Undersigned on or before the 10th June 1930, with testimonials stating age and qualifications. The candidates should have at least five years' experience in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and should have worked on a Turbine Engine of at least 1000-H.P. or a Steam Plant of not less than 2000-H.P. comprising Water Tube Boilers, High Speed Engines, Rotary Converters with Switch Gears of at least 1,000 K.W. The selected candidate will be on probation for one year and will be confirmed on approved service. He will have to serve the Department for five years on an agreement. The selected candidates will have to come for an interview at their own expense if called for.

G. R. PRADHAN,
Vice-President,
Municipal Committee,
Nagpur.
773

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House" No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1930, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1929.
2. To confirm the appointment of Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari, Kt., LL.D., as a Director.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st day of May, 1930, to the 10th day of June, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1930.
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NOTICE.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

The new session of the Aligarh Muslim University will commence on the 15th July, 1930. Admissions to the B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc., B.T., and Law classes will begin on the 10th July and close on the 15th July, 1930. Admissions of Day Scholars to all classes and of all the applicants for the B.T. class will be held on the 15th and 16th July, 1930. Admissions to the Tibbiya College will be made on the 21st and 31st July, 1930. C.T. class has been discontinued from the next session. All applications on the prescribed form with migration and other necessary certificates and the registration fee must reach the Registrar by the 30th June 1930. For prospectus and application forms apply to the Registrar.
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THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Bombay, 21st May, 1930.

A rumour was in circulation today to the effect that Mr. A. G. Gray, the Manager of The Bank of India, Limited, was in attendance at Congress House and/or Wadala when he was responsible for the beating of Congress Volunteers.

This rumour is absolutely and entirely false and without foundation.

Mr. Gray left his residence at 10-10 this morning and arrived at the Bank at 10-22

Mr. Gray has never been to Wadala or to Congress House at any time, or has not taken any part against this movement and has no intention to do so.

(Sd.) A G. GRAY,
Manager.
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Public Notices.

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS TO FILL UP CASUAL VACANCIES.

In consequence of the disqualification, under Section 16 (1) (b) of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, of Messrs. Bhawanji Nathubhai Mehisheri and Kanji Karamsi Master, elected Councillors from B Ward, and Mr Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, an elected Councillor from D Ward, casual vacancies have occurred in the above-mentioned Wards under Section 9 of the said Act, I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (2) and 25 of the said Act fix Monday, the 9th June, 1930, for Ward Elections to be held simultaneously to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancies.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th May, 1930.
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Tender.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for works in the Construction of Water Entrances in Argyle Road and building manholes on the existing storm water drain and pipe sewer in that road will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 29th day of May, 1930.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of Contract, Specification etc., will be issued on payment of a fee of Rs. 5/- per form to any one deputed to receive them by the Asst. Engineer, 1st Grade, Works, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

N. V. MODAK.
Dy. City Engineer.
Municipal Offices;
Bombay, 20th May 1930.
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Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. E. H. CURLING and A. D. MAVJI, Joint Receivers in Suit No. 1968 of 1927 (Lloyd's Bank Limited vs. Moolji Haridas and others) have contracted to sell to our client Mr. JAGMOHANDAS LALLUBHAI, the undermentioned property belonging to Mr. Moolji Haridas. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said property either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, trust, maintenance, esement or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 15-19, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Walkeshwar Road Banganga Cross Lane and Banganga Road outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,723 square yards or thereabouts whereof, land containing by admeasurement 505 square yards is land newly assessed and the remaining land is of the tenure of Pension and Tax (redeemed) registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 303 and New Nos. 2059, A/2059, and A/16833, Old Survey No. 20 and New Survey No. 4 & 5/7258, 2/7258 and 1 Aa/-7261 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1/111 Malabar and Cumballa Hills Division together with the messuages tenements dwelling house or bungalow and buildings standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3064 (1), (2), Old Street Nos. 76-78 and present Street Nos. 234-1 and 10 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by Walkeshwar Road and partly by Banganga Road aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by the property of Dinshaw Navroji Bode and partly by the property of Devkaran Nanji, on or towards the North partly by the Sanitarium of Khimji Jiva and partly by the property of Gangadas Vijbhukhandas and on or towards the South partly by the property of the said Devkaran Nanji and partly by Banganga Road aforesaid.

Dated this 22nd day of May 1930.
DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
783

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our Client Mr. CAWASJI MERWANJI SAKKAI has contracted to purchase from Mr. ABDUL KAYUM ISMAILJI the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95 Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 113 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 2824 New Survey No. 1353 and Cadastral Survey No. 1607 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 91, Street No. 60-60—A, and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Hormasji Eduji and on or towards the South by the property of Shaikh Mahomed Shaikh Dawood.

Dated this 21st day of May 1930.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
775

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the joint Hindu family property and credits standing in the name of Pandharinath Kashinath Telang alias Pandharinath K. Telang, alias P. K. Telang, late of Bombay and Benares, Hindu Inhabitant, late Professor at the Hindu University at Benares. Deceased.

TRIMBAK PANDHARINATH TELANG, of Benares, Hindu Inhabitant, now temporarily residing sometimes at Lonavla in the Poona District and sometimes at Forjet Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-first day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
E. I ABEY.

The 21st day of May, 1930
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
778

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 4,800 BALES COTTON (MOGHLAI; KHANDESH; CENTRAL INDIA; C.P. NO. 1 AND 2; BERAR; DHOLERA; BENGAL, ETC.) INCLUDING A LARGE QUANTITY OF LOOSE COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th May 1930, at 1-45 P.M. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree opposite Wadia Godown No. 1 on the Port Trust Plot by order of the Insurance Offices concerned the above mentioned damaged cotton that salved from the late fire that occurred in the godown of Messrs. Chaturbhuj Jeram.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT,
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 163 of 1930.

Bai REWABAI and another, ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
JAMASJI BEHRAMJI FATAKIA, ... Defendant.

To

JAMASJI BEHRAMJI FATAKIA, Esqr.,
The Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs abovenamed has filed a suit against you for the recovery of Rs. 1,500 with interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum from 26th day of January, 1927, till Judgment costs of the suit and interest on Judgment as mentioned in the Plaint. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 18th day of June, 1930, at 11-0 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate of this Hon'ble Court and also produce at the same time and place your witnesses and evidence oral and documentary (if any) relating to the subject matter of the claim AND please take notice in default of your appearance on the day abovementioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1930.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Messrs. HORMUSJEE M. VAKEEL & CO.,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
784

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Transferee Mr. Sapurji Pallonji Mistri of the mortgagee, Mr. W. B. Thakore and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Mr. Nagindas Ranchhoddas Shroff in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indentures of Mortgage Deed of Further security and Mortgage respectively dated the 15th May 1912, 11th July 1912 and 22nd February 1913 and made between the said Mr. Nagindas Ranchhoddas Shroff of the one part and Mr. Wamanrao Bhai Thakore, mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction (THIS DAY) FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms all the right, title and interest of Mr. Nagindas Ranchhoddas Shroff in the Trust created by the last will of his father Ranchhoddas Vithaldas Shroff, dated the 25th December, 1905, in the Trust property now consisting of 6-1/2 per cent, Bombay Development Loan Notes of the face value of Rs. 2,78,000.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Transferee or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 3,000 BALES COTTON (BENGAL, SIND AMERICAN, BROACH, C.P., COMPTA, OOMRA, MOGHLAI, ETC.), INCLUDING A LARGE QUANTITY OF LOOSE COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (TO-MORROW) SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1-45 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the Port Trust open ground near Jethas Nos. B 27/29 and 32, Sewree Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—

About 3,000 bales Cotton (Bengal, Sind, American, Broach, C. P., Compta, Oomra, Maghlai, etc.), including a large quantity of loose cotton damaged by fire and water.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH.

and London calling at Marseilles (calling at Malta every alternate week).

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
1930		
May 17	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518
24	Mooltan x	20,847
31	Macedonia	11,120
June 7	Mantua*	10,946
14	Comorin	16,132
21	Maloja x	20,827
28	Razmak	10,857
July 5	Ranpura*	16,601
12	Malwa	11,000
19	Naldera x	16,088
26	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug. 2	Morea*	10,946
9	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
16	Narkunda x	16,572
23	Macedonia	11,120
30	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept. 6	Ranpura	16,601
13	Mooltan x	20,847
20	Ranchi	16,650
27	Mantua*	10,946
Oct. 4	Viceroy of India	19,648
11	Comorin x	16,132
18	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
25	Razmak @	10,857
Nov. 1	Rajputana	16,568
8	Naldera x	16,088
15	Ranpura	16,601
22	Morea*	10,954
29	Razmak	10,857
Dec. 6	Narkunda*	16,572
13	Viceroy of India	19,648
20	Rawalpindi x	16,619
27	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamer from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

NEW REDUCED FARES TO EUROPE.

The Managing Directors of the P. & O. Company take this opportunity of advising passengers that the fares between Bombay and Europe for "A", "B" and "C" accommodation First Saloon, both single and return, have been revised and that a forth or "D" rate of £62 from Bombay to London or £58 to Marseilles will be introduced. The second saloon rates have also been revised.

Passengers holding return coupons will be refunded any difference for the return voyage according to the grade of accommodation occupied.

The accommodation in all the steamers has also been regarded and full particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Company. PASSENGERS ARE ADVISED TO WRITE NOW AND REGISTER THEIR REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SPRING OF 1931.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "Macedonia" on the 31st May, 1930, and terminating with the "Viceroy of India" leaving Marseilles September 8th and due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£106	378
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£109	£73

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off Season Tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so in paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 31st May and 25th July, inclusive.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth with liberty to call at Port Soudan, Malta and/or Tangier

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
26th Aug	DUMALA	8,422
30th Nov	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DUMALA	8,422

These two class ships vessels are only one Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

Date about 1930		
May 22nd	Naldera	Colombo and Australia
29	Mirzapore*	Straits, China & Japan.
June 6	Morea	Colombo China & Japan.
20	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
July 4	Rajputana	Colombo China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
Aug. 1	Mantua	Colombo China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
29	Malwa	Colombo China & Japan.
Sept. 12	Naldera	Colombo and Australia
26	Morea	Colombo China & Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo China & Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
21	Ranchi	Colombo China & Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
19	Malwa	Colombo China & Japan.

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington	
(N. Z.) via Sydney	£104

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

To Africa, Karachi, Persian Gulf, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.

1930		
21st May	Chakla	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
31st May	Karapara	East & South Africa
Thurs. p.m. 22nd May	Vasna	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Busrah.
6th June	Ellora	Mombasa and Zanzibar via Porebunder.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa or Rs. 500/- will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

Cheap Excursion tickets are also available between Mombasa and Durban during June/August 1930. Particulars will be supplied on application.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Tursdays, Fridays every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Tursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co, Ballard Road, Post, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@25 May
Rangoon Maru	5029	20 May	26 May
*Shanghai Maru	4104	12 May	31 May
YamagataMaru	3807	22 May	3 June
Haruna Maru..	10500	....	@11June
Tamba Maru..	5845	30 May	13 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@26Jun
*Calcutta Maru	5339	15 June	27 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@ 9 July
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 June	13 July
Atsuta Maru...	8000	....	@16July

*Do not carry passengers @From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru..	10500	28 May	15 June
Suwa Maru	11000	28 June	14 July
Hakusan Maru.	10500	9 July	27 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	22000	29 May	4 June
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	18 June
Tatuta Maru..	22000	19 June	25 June

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Phone No. 20279, 23788.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN.

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shunko Maru ..	7th May	24th May
Burma Maru ..	8th May	21st May
Tempei Maru ..	20th May.	30th May
Clyde Maru ..	21st May.	31st May.
Honolulu Maru	23rd May.	4th June.
Shinnoh Maru..	8th June.	22nd June.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22158 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box No. 855.

ULCERINE

(Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Whitlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Sunder Road, Karachi.

Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer, Wadi.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Ahmedabad Agitated.

The Secretary, Publicity Bureau Prantik Samiti, Ahmedabad writes:—

The city is very much agitated over the question of the treatment which is being meted out to political prisoners in the Sabarmti Central Jail. All the political prisoners were on hunger strike on Tuesday and Wednesday, as a protest against the separation of "C" class prisoners from those of "A" and "B" for messing purposes. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and others maintained that there should be no distinction so far as the question of food was concerned as they were all there for the same offence, and if the authorities were not prepared to grant their demand they would like to be classed as "C" class prisoners and take the food that is given to ordinary criminals. As this demand was not granted they went on hunger strike *for 48 hours after which the authorities* yielded and allowed them to take ordinary jail diet. The reason why the political prisoners put up this fight is that the rules recently framed by Government about the classification of prisoners have been more respected in breach than their observance by the Magistrates in different districts. The whole batch of 54 volunteers which accompanied Sjt. Abbas Taiyabji, has been put in "C" class. This batch contains men like Prof. Valji Desai, Mr. Jugatram Dave, the able Editor of "Bardoli Satyagraha Patrika," Mr. Panalal Balabhai Zaveri, the son of the late Administrator of Panna State who is a graduate and several others who look to their education and social status ought to have been classified as "A" class prisoners. And what is the food given to "C" class prisoners? They are given loaves of juwari or millet which contains 20 per cent. dust and sand with vegetable which is no better than fodder fit for animals. The result of this is that Sjt. Abbas Taiyabji and Mahadevbhai Desai have been ill since yesterday. I think the Government spends three annas per day for the food of "C" class prisoners and hence it is vain to expect better food for such a paltry sum Great resentment is felt in the city and the feeling was echoed in the public meeting held on Thursday by Mr. Balvantrai Thakore. He condemned the policy of Government of violating the rules framed for the classification of prisoners and said that if matters would not be set right immediately there would be tremendous agitation over the question throughout the Presidency.

The Official Version.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Accounts have appeared in the press stating that the political prisoners in the Sabarmati Central Prison have gone on hunger strike. The accounts have been in the main inaccurate.

On the morning of May 13 all the prisoners in Classes A and B refused their food as a protest against the placing of a number of their brethren in Class "C." They at the same time submitted a representation to the Superintendent setting forth their reasons. Their main contention was that they should all receive equal treatment and that if all prisoners convicted of Civil Disobedience offences could not be classed as "A" or "B," all should be classed as "C." This request could not be granted as the classification depends on the Rules.

As the hunger strike continued on May 14, the Commissioner, Northern Division proceeded to the prison in the afternoon to see the prisoners. The "A" class prisoners of whom the chief were Vallabhbhai Patel, Abbas Tyabji, Manilal Kothari, Mahadev Desai and Amritlal Sheth stated that they were not on hunger strike and that they only wished to receive the same treatment as the "C" class men. They said that all they asked was that food should be supplied to them from general kitchen. The Commissioner pointed out that the ordinary jail food was not that to which they were accustomed, but as the rules allowed the food to be modified within the sanctioned scale, the Superintendent under the Commissioner's advice agreed to supply it. It was then too late to provide such food that evening and the prisoners were advised to eat their own food then and to receive the jail food from the next morning. They, however, preferred to go without food for the day.

From the morning of May 15 they have been supplied with the ordinary jail food and the matter is now closed.

PRESS ORDINANCE IN MADRAS.

—:o:—

"SWARAJYA" EXCUSED.

MADRAS, May 19.

Mr. Seshagirirao of the "Andhra Patrika" on whom notice was served on Friday last asking him to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for not having declared himself printer and publisher of the paper, after Mr. K. Nageswara Rao's arrest, appeared before the Magistrate to-day.

Mr. Seshagirirao declared himself as printer and publisher of the paper. The Magistrate asked him to pay a security of Rs. 2,000, which he did. The paper resumed publication to-day. As regards the point whether he keeper of the Press should declare himself afresh, it was decided it was unnecessary.

In respect of the "Swarajya", Mr. G. V. Kripanidhi, who had already declared himself as printer and publisher, was asked to appear before the Magistrate to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for not making a fresh declaration as the keeper of the Press and it was decided no fresh declaration was necessary by the keeper of the Press by the Court.

No security was demanded of the "Swarajya" and it resumed publication to-day.—Free Press.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPAS	BONUS
Bonus per	000 p. a
W. Life	Bo
Rs. 22-1/2	18
Strongest Reserve	11
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,61,193.	
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,179.	
RATIO of (1) to (1) 32 per cent.	

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

POLICE ARREST 101 SIKH VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

LAHORE, May 19.

The Sikh Jatha of 104 volunteers, proceeding to Peshawar from Amritsar, was arrested near the Jhelum while crossing the bridge. They were declared an unlawful assembly and put under arrest.

It might be recalled that this Jatha was proceeding to Peshawar in sympathy with the sufferers of the Police and Military regime recently. They were perfectly non-violent on their march.

Two other batches have already left Amritsar for the same destination Muslims are also in large numbers getting ready for the purpose.—Free Press.

BATON CHARGE AND ARRESTS.

—:o:—

GHATAL, May 19.

A large crowd which assembled at the Ghatal School compound on May 17 was dispersed with a baton charge resulting in serious injuries to several persons. 100 persons were arrested.—Free Press.

POLICE ARREST STUDENTS.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 19.

The police searched a students' mess and arrested three young men.—Free Press.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE PRESIDENT UNDER ARREST.

—:o:—

KARACHI, May 19.

Mr. Hindraj Parwani, President of the Congress Committee, has been arrested to-day under Section 117.—Free Press.

KARACHI TO PICKET LIQUOR SHOPS.

—:o:—

KARACHI, May 19.

The Sind Satyagraha Committee has acceded to the demand of lady Satyagrahis to have a separate organisation for themselves. They met yesterday and elected Srimati Kamalabai Joshi and Parbatidevi Lalvani as Secretaries.

The Satyagraha Committee has resolved to commence liquor shop picketing within one week.—Free Press.

Arrest At Barisal.

—:o:—

BARISAL, May 19.

In connection with the hartal on Mr. Abbas Tyabji's arrest the Police have arrested Messrs. Nishikants Ganguly, Dictator, Rajani Kant Chatterjee, President of the Congress Committee, Sailesh Chakravarty, Chintaharan Chatterjee and six other Satyagrahis.—Free Press.

APPEAL OF ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This appeal of His Grace the Archbishop will be followed with interest; May I suggest that prayers be offered in all temples, mosques, and fire-temples, with the additional when that.

May Gow grant additional sense of light and hearing to those who have eyes to see but will not see and ears to hear but will not hear. Also that God may grant fortitude and patience to those that have fallen or are falling to bear their sufferings heroically, and may God grant the Christian rulers sense to set Christ at liberty.

If the above find a corner in your valuable paper, you will greatly oblige a

PARSEE NATIONALIST.

who will be ready to offer his earnest prayers on the 25t inst.

Congress Worker Jailed.

—:o:—

FARIDPUR, May 19.

Mr. Narada Prasanna Guha-Roy, a worker in the District Civil Disobedience Committee, was sentenced to six months' R. I. for inciting constables to resign from Government service.—Free Press.

Congress Volunteers Arrested.

—:o:—

DELHI, May 19.

Three more Congress volunteers were arrested to-day at 10 a.m. while doing propaganda near the Clock Tower.—Free Press.

DESHABANDHU PRESS SEARCHED.

—:o:—

PURULIA, May 10.

The Deshabandhu Press and the local Congress Office were searched last night.—Free Press.

Ahmedabad Women Picket Foreign Cloth Shops.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, May 19.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops by the lady volunteers of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee has commenced from to-day. This morning a procession singing national and boycott songs headed by Lady Chinubai passed on the main road before the volunteers reached their places of picketing.—Free Press.

C Ward Congress Committee

—:o:—

The C Ward District Congress Committee has received the following amount for the Satyagraha Fund during this month:—

Jivandas Vallabdas Rs. 51, J. H. Trivedi Rs. 5, Dahyabhai Tuljuram Rs. 5, Ramgopal Muchad Rs. 51, Miscellaneous Rs. 3-4-6, Total Rs. 115-4-6.

Messrs. B. S. Brothers have given one cycle for this Committee's use.

The volunteers of this ward have found two valuable things during the procession, organised by the Hindoo Stree Mandal, on the 14th instant. The owners are requested to take them away from the Secretary, between 9 and 10 a.m. (S.T.)

A Takli Procession.

The Council of this Committee has decided to organise a Takli Procession on the 5th of June. On this day, the first month of Mahatma Gandhi's incarceration will be complete. Those who intend to take part in this procession must enrol their names in the Committee's Office (Joshi Building, opposite Bhangwadi Theatre) on or before the 31st May. Only those who will be clad in Khaddar will be allowed to take part.

12 LAHORE PAPERS SUSPEND PUBLICATION.

LAHORE, May 17.

In obedience to the recent decision of the Congress Working Committee at Allahabad, Nationalist papers at a meeting to-day decided to suspend publication until such time as the Acting President of the Congress advises resumption of publication. As a result of this decision the "Milap" and "Bande Mataram", the only two remaining Nationalist Urdu dailies, will not appear from to-morrow.

It might be stated since the promulgation of the Press Ordinance 12 Urdu papers, both daily and weekly, have not appeared till to-day in Lahore alone.—Free Press.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO KSHATRIYA STUDENTS.—It has been decided to award scholarships to the poor and energetic students of the Kumawat Kshatriya community and a resolution to that effect has been adopted by the Working Committee of the Kumawat Kshatriya Samajonnati Subha, Poona. Students who desire to take advantage of the same should immediately apply before 25th of May to the Secretary, 878, Shukarwarpeth, Poona City, with particulars of school, college, standard, age, etc., so as to grant scholarships from June 1930.

—:o:—

LADIES' SPINNING CLASS IN MATUNGA.—The Matunga Taluka Congress Committee has opened a spinning class for ladies at the Lakhamsi Nappu Hall. The class will be open from 1 to 4 p.m.

HOW PRISONERS ARE CLASSIFIED.

—:o:—

Government Supervision Necessary.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The recent Press note on the subject of the modifications in the jail rules for the classification of prisoners made no allusion to the classifying authority.

It is therefore announced for the information of the public that recommendations for classification, except in the cases of persons already undergoing imprisonment before the promulgation of the new rules, will in all cases tried by High Courts or Sessions Courts or by Magistrates of the First Class or of higher status, be made by the Courts themselves and these recommendations will be confirmed or reviewed by Government. Sub-Divisional Magistrates and Magistrates of the First Class will submit their recommendations through the District Magistrates.

As regards trials by Second or Third Class Magistrates, the Magistrates will, in those necessarily few instances in which they consider that the prisoners should be placed in Class A or B, make proposals to the District Magistrates. The latter will modify the proposals as he thinks fit and submit his recommendations for confirmation or review by Government.

CLASSIFYING PRISONERS.

The classification of those prisoners already undergoing sentences before the promulgation of the new rules, who are eligible for Class A and B, is being made by Government on the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

The classifying authority, in the case of undertrial prisoners, will be the trying Courts subject to the approval of the District Magistrates who will be under the general supervision of Government.

B. E. S. & T. CO. LTD.—The following is a statement of earnings for the month of April, 1930:—

Electric Supply for April 1930 Rupees 8,19,253*; upto the end of April 1930 Rs. 32,79,839.

Traction (Trams and Omnibuses) for April 1930 Rs. 5,56,973; upto the end of April 1930 Rs. 22,43,730.

Increase over same period last year Rs. 2,94,890.

*Exclusive of supply to Tramways.

"G" WARD D. C. C. SPINNING CLASS:—This Committee has opened a free spinning class in the above Committee's office at Ollengal Building opp. Tilak Bridge Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar. Time:—7-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6-30 to 8-30 p.m. for gentlemen and 3 to 5 p.m. for ladies.

CARDING AND SPINNING CLASSES.—A spinning class has been started for ladies under the auspices of Hind Mahila Samaj, at Govardhan Mansion, Bhatwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, from the 8th instant. The class is open from 12 p.m. to 3 p.m. Those ladies who want to know spinning should see or write to the Secretary of the Samaj.

Another class for gentlemen has been started at the same place under the auspices of the Maharashtra Khadi Sangha. The class is open from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. Those who wish to take advantage of the same should see Mr. B. G. Jogiekar at the Navakal Office between 3 to 5 p.m. and enlist their names.

HIND MAHILA SAMAJ.—Free spinning class has been opened from 5th June at Dhun mansion New Bhat Wadi Girgaum, between 1 and 3 p.m. for women of all communities, one must sign pledge that she will use khaddar and other swadeshi goods only.

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4.	THE WIFE'S HANDBOOK by Dr. H. A. Allbutt ..	0	10
5.	THE WIFE'S GUIDE AND FRIEND by Stewart Warren ..	1	4
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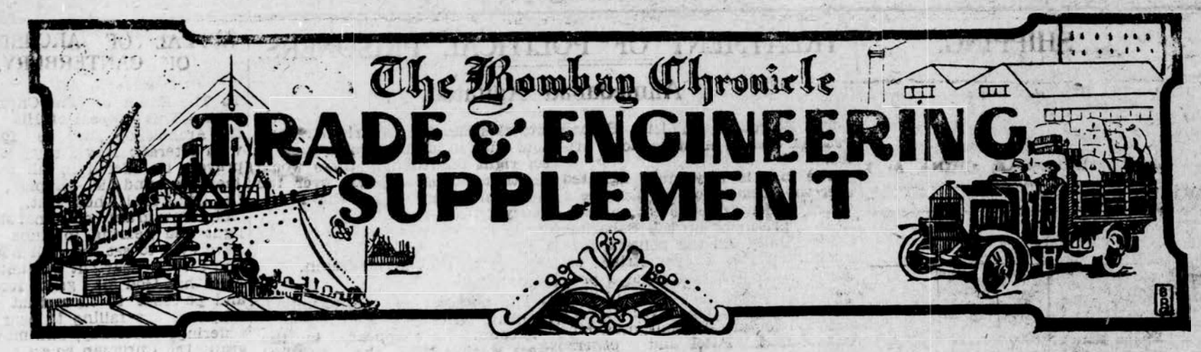


BIGGEST HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME IN U. P.

(From A Correspondent).

The opening ceremony of the Bhola Power House by Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the United Provinces, was one of the greatest events in the history of Hydro-electric scheme in Upper India.

Government has taken full advantage of the three great rivers, the Ganges, Jumna, and Ramganga with a network of canal systems. With an immense grid iron of 600 miles of transmission lines, current will be supplied to all the districts between Bahadrabad, Meerut, Agra and Mooradabad, an area of about 6,000 miles for irrigation purposes and domestic uses.

The Bhola power house will be able to supply 1750 K.W. and the double circuit high tension line from Rourkee to Bhola and Bhola to Meerut and Hadpur, Dasna to Ghaziabad, etc., are completed and tested. Energy will therefore, be supplied through these lines from the power house at Bhola. Six experimental pumping installations on open wells are being carried out for demonstration purposes in co-operation with the owners of the tracts and will be available for irrigation during the coming rabi.

The Ramganga Hydro electric scheme is the most important of the three schemes. The foundation of the Bahadrabad power house was completed in August last and the superstructure is nearing completion. Owing to the partial failure of the rains it was impossible to close the canal for more than short intervals at a time. Hence the completion of the station has been unavoidably delayed. The double circuit high tension line (37500 volts) from Bahadrabad to Moradabad is complete and tested. The Rourkee-Saharanpur line has been in commission since October 1929, and the 1100 volt lines Moradabad-Chanausi, and Shanbai, also Nagina to Bijnore with branch lines to Hasanpur, Kiratpur, Mandawar, as well as Dhanpur to Nithaur are nearing completion.

The Sumera power house, pumping station, supplying channel, and Kali Nadi weir have been completed. Already pumping from the Kali Nadi provides extra water for the rabi and sugar-cane crops.

Messrs. Martin and Co., are the licencee for the low tension distribution in cities and out of the 150 towns that are to be electrified, about half of them are nearly complete viz., Moradabad, Bijnore, Nagina, Najibabad, Dhampur, etc.

The electrification is carried out on a contract basis. The work being distributed between the Callenders Co., Henley's and the British Insulated Cables.

The total amount of lines erected by Callenders totals 475 miles, as also 25 outdoor substations. The high tension double circuit line is run on a double rail pole structure and the 11000 volt branch lines either on single rails or Mennesman tubular poles The Solani river crossed twice by means of a single span 1150 feet with two special lattice towards 66'-6" high on either side. At Balawalli and Garmukleshwar where the line crosses the Ganges the wires are carried on special structures on the piers of the bridge.

INDIAN COFFEE STATISTICS 1928-29.

In a supplement to the "Indian Trade Journal," it is stated that the coffee industry of India is confined to Southern India, comprising the Madras Presidency, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin. The statistics dealt with in this publication are based on data furnished by the coffee planters, through the Director of Industries, Madras, the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Coorg, and the Mysore Darbar. They are incomplete inasmuch as estates or plantations of an area smaller than 10 acres do not furnish returns and are therefore excluded from these figures.

The number of reporting plantations in the year under review was 3,357, covering a total area of 274,002 acres, as against 3,315 plantations with an area of 273,804 acres in 1927-28. But the area actually under coffee in the reporting plantations in the year under review was 160,848 acres, as compared with 156,176 acres in the preceding year. New land planted with coffee in these plantations during the year amounted to 8,073 acres, while the area of old cultivation abandoned was 3,401 acres, thus giving a net increase of 4,872 acres or about 3 per cent. over the total area under coffee in 1927-28. Of the total area under coffee during 1928-29, Mysore accounted for 52 per cent., Madras and Coorg 23 per cent. each, and Cochin and Travancore together 2 per cent.

The total reported production of cured coffee during the year was 27,758,633 lbs., as compared with 35,565,321 lbs. in the preceding year—the yield per acre of plucked area being 239 lbs. (452 lbs.) in Travancore, 229 lbs. (222 lbs.) in Coorg, 207 lbs. (221 lbs.) in Mysore, 137 lbs. (331 lbs.) in Madras, and 67 lbs. (124 lbs.) in Cochin. The figures for 1927-28 are shown in brackets.

The daily average number of persons employed in the plantations during 1928-29 was returned at 94,865, of whom 63,838 were permanently employed (namely, garden labour 44,744 and outside labour 19,094) and 31,027 temporarily employed (outside labour), as compared with 91,353 persons (43,751 garden and 17,759 outside labour permanently employed and 29,843 temporary outside labour) in 1927-28.

IMPORTS OF COFFEE.

Coffee is imported chiefly from Java, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements and re-exported to Maskat Territory, Iraq and the Bahrein Islands.

The total exports of coffee decreased steadily from 242,000 cwts. in 1924-25 to 205,000 cwts. in 1925-26 and to 150,000 cwts. in 1926-27, but in 1927-28 there was a sharp rise to 277,000 cwts. In 1928-29 the shipments again declined and amounted to 198,000 cwts. The principal destinations of Indian coffee were as usual the United Kingdom and France, and shipments to these countries decreased from 79,386 and 65,533 cwts. to 40,277 and 56,157 cwts. respectively. Other European countries, namely, Germany, Netherlands, Norway and Belgium also decreased their demands from 33,000, 30,000, 16,000 and 10,000 cwts. to 23,000, 15,000, 14,000 and 7,000 cwts. respectively. Shipments to Iraq and Australia also showed a decline while there was an increase of about 2,000 cwts. in the shipments to Bahrein Islands.

The exports during the coffee season (i.e., July to June) were 138,273 cwts. in 1928-29, as compared with 261,523 cwts. in 1927-28.

MR. TIPPER IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Sale Manager Of General Motors.

Mr. Harry Tipper, General Sales Manager of General Motors, New York, and a director of the General Motors Export Company, has arrived in Bombay after completing a tour of the Far East, in the course of which he visited the assembly plants of General Motors in Japan and Java. This is his first trip to India to see the twenty-fourth of the Corporation's assembly plants, in Bombay, and during his brief stay in this country he will make a rapid survey of car and truck possibilities in India, Burma and Ceylon. Mr. Tipper, by virtue of his official position, is perhaps the most widely travelled man in General Motors organisation and there are really few countries which he has not visited owing to the far-flung operations of General Motors in different parts of the world.

Mr. Tipper, who was born in England in 1879, has had a most interesting career, as, after passing out of the Kendall Science School and the Technical School of Glasgow, Scotland, he devoted his early activities to engineering work in several British industries. In 1903, he went out to the United States to work on the construction of the first Hudson River Tunnel and was subsequently connected with the Ingersoll-Rand Company as Sales Engineer. He became Secretary and Manager, in 1917 of "Automotive Industries", a leading American motoring journal. During this period, Mr. Tipper published a number of books, including "The Human Factors in Industry," "Advertising, Its Principles and Practices," "Discussions on Labour," and "The New Business," which have aroused much attention in business and commercial circles in America by the writer's breadth and grasp of his subjects.

Mr. Tipper joined the General Motors Expert Company in July 1926 as General Sales Manager and was elected a director of the Company in January 1926.

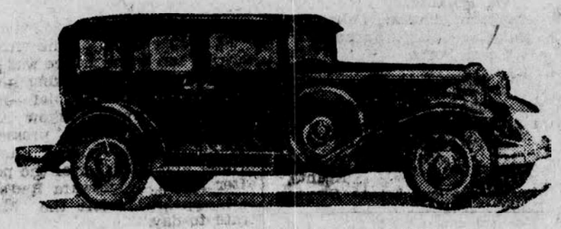
UTILITY OF SERVICE SCHOOLS.

In an interview, Mr. Tipper laid great stress on the public-spirited sales policy of General Motors in every community, a cardinal point in which policy is the improvement of retail service and parts facilities so that General Motors cars and trucks may be kept at their maximum degree of usefulness to owners everywhere. "Because of the vital character of this part of our work in the Far East where the use of motor transport can progress only as fast as the provision of adequate service, I have been greatly interested in what has been done in this direction. In all the plants that I have visited I have found this service work well established and progressing rapidly. The service schools at the Bombay plant are designed to give our dealers' mechanics an opportunity to become familiar with the most efficient methods of car repair and maintenance and so to assure the greater satisfaction of the owner. The importance of this matter of service in a country such as India is well-high incalculable and is quite rightly one of the strongest factors which the intelligent man considers when contemplating the purchase of a car or truck."

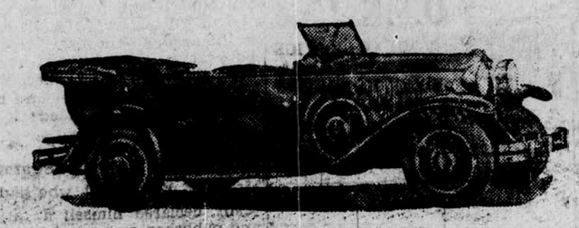
Mr. Tipper also referred to the extension of adequate parts facilities so that the car owner was not held up as in the past, but was sure of an accessible supply of genuine parts in case replacements become necessary. In conclusion Mr. Tipper said: "The methods employed to give effect to this programme naturally vary from country to country and from plant to plant, but the progress made in the short time we have been operating in Bombay must give considerable encouragement to those who believe that the use of motor transport is an essential factor in the social and economic progress of India.

Mr. Tipper is accompanied by Mr. H. B. Phillips, Regional Director of General Motors for the Far East and Mr. G. C. Seers, Managing Director of the Bombay Plant, who met them on their arrival in Calcutta.

Mr. Harry Tipper, General Sales Manager of the General Motors Corporation, who is now on a visit to India.



Hupmobile Sedan B—Model "C".



Hupmobile Sedan 8—Model "C".

REGULAR INSPECTION INSURES LONG LIFE FOR THE MOTOR CAR.

Regular inspection and expert attention are the secrets behind the long and uninterrupted service rendered by railway locomotives, points out Mr. E. J. Minert, service manager of General Motors India Ltd.

"At first thought it might appear that the locomotive retains its youth because it runs on a 'highway' far smoother than the finest boulevard", said Mr. Minert. "Unquestionably this fact does contribute to the long life of the locomotive.

"But regardless of roadbed and rails, the locomotive soon would find its way to the scrap heap were it not carefully inspected and adjusted after every run by expert railway mechanics whose regular attention preserves the giant engine and prevents early and avoidable deterioration.

"If this fact holds true with respect to the locomotive, it should prevail to an even greater degree with the automobile. Because the motor car, instead of following a pair of smooth steel rails, must travel over an irregular surface that imposes constantly changing strains and stresses. And seldom, even after weeks and months of continuous operation, do many automobiles receive the care and attention needed by every fine mechanism.

"If owners of motor cars gave them the same routine service received by every locomotive the useful lives of their cars would be greatly lengthened and the marvellous performance built into them at the factory would be preserved almost indefinitely."

Mr. Minert further points out that Oakland and Pontiac Sixes, possessing many advanced features which distinguish them from other cars in their price fields, will return even longer and more satisfactory service if they are maintained by specially-trained Oakland-Pontiac mechanics, such as are available at all Oakland-Pontiac dealers.

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A WOMAN OF AFFAIRS
Greater than "Flesh and the Devil."

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DAILY CHANGE OF FILMS!
SAT. 24th — at 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M. The VIKING An All-Colour Classic.
SUN. 25th — at 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M. The VORTEX A new picture shown for the first time in Bombay with IVOR NOVELLO.
MON. 26th — at 6-30 and 10 P.M. TELL IT TO The MARINES with Chaney and Haines.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Merchants' Procession through the main thoroughfares of city 4 to 6 p.m. Public meeting, Esplanade, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 24.

S.S. "Mooltan" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

'F' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Satyagrahi volunteers of "F" Ward will be held at the above Committee's office (60, Kawarana Building, Parel) to-day (Friday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents, P. & O. S. N. Company, have received advices from the Company's Agent at Aden that the s.s. "Kaisar-I-Hind" (which left Bombay on the 17th instant) lost her port propeller during the voyage between Bombay and Aden. The cause of the accident has not been ascertained. The vessel arrived at Aden at 7-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 21st May and left at 11 p.m. the same night. The "Kaisar-I-Hind" is proceeding on her voyage at a reduced speed and may be expected to arrive at Marseilles late on Saturday, 31st current or early Sunday, 1st June.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Comorin" with the mails from London of the 15th instant arrived at Port Said at 9 a.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 2-30 p.m. the same day.

BAN ON GANDHI CAP.

It Was Enforced, Say Messrs. Lalji And Walchand.

BOMBAY, May 20.

Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Walchand Hirachand, who recently visited Sholapur, have issued the following statement:—

With reference to the official version issued by the Director of Information of the course of events at Sholapur, the whole truth about the disturbances would be out when an enquiry, which is inevitable, is held. Detailed statements have been made in vernacular press giving full particulars of the victims of indiscriminate firing and shooting. The Bombay Government cannot be ignorant of these Press reports.

INDEPENDENT INQUIRY.

It is hoped any enquiry that the Bombay Government may order would be of a nature which would command the confidence of the public. This can be ensured only if the enquiry is presided over by an impartial public man of high standing, with a High Court Judge to assist him. Semi-official statement has appeared in the Press regarding the prosecution and sentence under the martial law regime. Such sentences ought to be reviewed by the proposed public enquiry which should be held without delay. The full facts will unfold themselves then.

BAN ON GANDHI CAP.

A definitt reference to a contradiction in the Press communique that there has been no ban on Gandhi Caps must be made. It may be technically true in the sense that the prohibition does not find a place in the officialy published Regulations but it was enforced. There had been a regular hunting of wearers of Gandhi Caps and Khadi dress, and that could be testified. Even now Khadi Caps are not allowed to be worn.—Free Press.

MRS. NAIDU CONGRATULATED

—:o:—

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

Picketing In Suburbs.

A Womens Conference was held at Ville Parle, on Thursday afternoon the consider, the question of prohibition. A large number of ladies attended. Mrs. Jamnalal Bajaj presided. A resolution congratulating Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on her arrest. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Mrs. Laksmipathi on their convictions and the volunteers on their being injured by lathi blows, was passed. Another resolution was also passed declaring that as toddy and liquor have ruined the people of India economically, socially and morally the women assembled in the Conference resolve to carry on the prohibition movement in the Suburban district as suggested by the Mahatma.

PICKETING BEGUN AT VILLE PARLE.

According to this decision women volunteers started picketting of toddy shops at Ville Parle. Out of the seven toddy shops two were closed. The remaining five shops were picketted by the lady volunteers. It had a very good effect and the people who came to these shops returned quietly as soon as they saw the lady volunteers there.

Desh Sevikas' Progressive Work.

—:o:—

Picketing On Larger Scale.

The Mangaldas Market is open now. All the Sevikas who are posted at that Market should present themselves at the place appointed both in the morning and afternoon. The Sevikas who are posted at the other markets should attend the meeting to be held at 2-30 p.m. at Bhagwan Kalyan's Wadi, near Kubutarkhana.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the ladies of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday), at Bhagwan Kalyanji's Wadi, near Kabutarkhana, under the auspices of the Desh Sevika Sangha and "C" Ward Congress Committee. Pandit, Sunderlal will address the meeting.

PICKETING EXTENDED.

The picketting is being carried on as usual at the Muiji Jetha, Mangaldas, Lachmidas and Morarji Goculdas markets. The picketting hours have now been extended and it is now carried on both in the morning, afternoon and evening. The work is being organised better and better and with a little more experience the Sevikas it is hoped, will do much effective work.

BOMBAY CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

New Office-Bearers Appointed.

The B. P. C. C. met to appoint new office-bearers in place of those arrested on Wednesday.

Mr. Nariman had nominated Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi as President, and Messrs. Manibhai G. Desai and N R. Manjrekar as secretries. Accordingly ,these nominations were confirmed by the Committee.

A PUBLIC MEETING FOR WOMEN.

Under the auspices of the "F" Ward Congress Committee and Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the open maidan opposite K. E. M. Hospital Parel Bombay, Mrs. Awantikabai Gokhale, Perinben, Ratanben Mehta and others will speak.

FOUND.

—:o:—

A Diary with some receipts and one bust photo is found on the 20th in the Enrolling Department of the B. P. C. C. The name is Chunilal Kalyanjee. Please apply to S. H. Ween, Enrolling Department, B. P. C. C.

OFFICIAL EXCESSES AT DHARSANA.

Non-Violent Satyagrahis Severely Beaten And Wounded.

MAN OF 60 THROWN TO THE GROUND

DHARASANA, May 21.

The following are the statements of the Satyagrahis assaulted by the police on Friday the 16th May and lying still at the Satyagraha hospital:—

1. The statement of Chhotalal Bhikabhai Gilitwalla (from Surat) age 21. I was hit on both the shoulders three times by two policemen two times by one man, once by another and I received a blow on the right side of my head with the butt of a rifle but I went forward. But before I could move forward I fainted and fell unconscious. I found two policemen beside me who asked me to sit on the side of the road. Then a European officer came to me and asked me to get inside the motor. I was taken to the dispensary, treated by the Government doctor and was subsequently handed over to the Satyagrana camp doctor. I am now in the Satyagraha hospital.

BEAT HIM.

2. The statement of Vanmalidas Kalidandas Patel (from Surat) Age 28. As per instructions I ran to the salt mounds and when I took salt out of the salt pans Mr. Robinson, D.S.P. noticed it; so, he came running and caught hold of my hand and gave two or three blows on my left arm to make me give over the salt which I held in my fist. But I did not give up the salt. So he called eight to ten men, some of whom were armed with lathis and others with rifles and ordered them in Hindi to beat me. I notice that some of the police were from Dhanwar. I received eight to ten blows with the butt of the rifles on my back and ten to fifteen lathi blows between my legs, one of which struck the right side of testicles. I then became unconscious. After that I was carried half conscious by the police to the Government dispensary where I was treated and subsequently given an injection by one of the Satyagrahi doctors and carried on a stretcher to the camp hospital. I am now in the Satyagraha camp hospital.

MAN OF 60 GIVEN LATHI BLOWS.

3. The statement of Sitabhai Kushalbhai Pater (of Baroda) Age 61. On our second visit to the salt mounds I was advancing towards the salt mounds when a policeman came to prevent me; to do this he had to give two lathi blows on my right thigh. Then with the help of another policemen they lifted me and with a swing they threw me away as if I were a stone, as a result of which I got a reeling head. I am now under medical treatment in the camp hospital.

LOST CONSCIOUSNESS.

4. The statement of Manekial Bhukandas Jariwalla (of Surat) Age 24. As per instructions of my captain I ran towards the salt mounds behind my Captain Batliwalla. The police noticing this sounded the bugle which brought on our track several armed police. My captain managed to get away. But, I was immediately surrounded by 10 to 12 policemen. No sooner was this done, than an order came to beat from behind. So I was beaten all the four sides. In doing this a butt of rifle aimed at my chest caused me to fall into the salt pans from the roadside. I got up and tried to go forward but again I was beaten from all sides. As a result of this I was not able to move. I was helpless for nearly fifteen minutes. Then a European officer came and lifted me and took me into the motor and gave me in charge of the Government doctor. There I lost consciousness. Our camp doctor gave me an injection and then I was carried on a stretcher to the camp Hospital. It was only at 12 in the midnight that I regained consciousness. I am feeling the effects of the blows on my legs, chest and arms. I am still under medical care.

WOUNDED VOLUNTEERS.

The following is the list of Satyagrahis wounded at Dharasana on Friday and treated in hospital:

All are from Surat batch captained by S.S. Batliwalla. 1. Manekial Bhukandas, 2. Chottubhai Gulitwalla, 3. Kushal Rama, 4. Natha Ranchod, 5. Mahadeebhai, 6. Chottu Ranchod, 7. Ganpati Shankar Ichharam, 8. Hargovindas Karsonji, 9. Vithalbhai Umedbhai, 10. Kikubhai Khandubai, 11. Parbhudas Hargovindas.

(From the Bombay Batch).

12. Chandulal Kalidon picked up unconscious returned to "front" directly he was treated.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN "C" CLASS.

Messrs. Munshi & Comrades' Protest.

We understand that as a protest against the classification of Messrs. Ali Bahadur Khan and Abdul Hamid and some other political prisoners as "C" class prisoners, we understand that Messrs. Munshi, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Purshottam Tricumdas, Mehisheri and Ranadive have waived their privilege of getting their own food, and are taking the jail food given to "C" class prisoners.

"Congress Bulletins" Still Published.

—:o:—

The "Congress Bulletins" still continue to be issued despite the police "raid" and the arrest of leaders which were in consequence of their disobeying the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order prohibiting the issue of such bulletins. Mr. E. Krishna Iyer, who was one of those arrested and sentenced, is now mentioned as the Editor in place of Mr. Jayant Dalal.

A Contradiction.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It appears that in certain news papers it has been published that I have tendered resignation of my post but ultimately it has been withdrawn through influence and pressure, but there is no truth what so ever in this matter.—Yours, etc.

GULAM HYDER
Preventive Officer,
Dharasna.

Dharasna, May 19.

DR. DESHMUKH'S THANK.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I take this opportunity of publicly thanking many of my colleagues in the profession, friends and public men for the interest they have taken in and the pleasure they have expressed at the result, of, my case.

A professional man has to take this risk of harassment from outside. If the professional man belongs to Hindu Society he has to undergo a meaner form of harassment from inside the family—which goes by the name of "Gains of Science" in the Joint Hindu Family. —

—I expect the time is not far off when this Domestic Blackmail will also go the same way as Sati and Child Marriage and other social evils of Hindu Society,—Yours, etc.

G. V. DESHMUKH,
M D (Lond.) F.R.C.S. (Eng.)
Bombay, May 22.

MARION DAVIES IN ALL TALKING AND SINGING PICTURE.

—:o:—

Marion Davies in her all-talking picture, "Not So Dumb", will be seen for the last day at the Capitol Cinema to-day. She is the central figure of a rollicking comedy and her vivacious acting as the blundering but charming lover who leads her "fiance" into misfortune, so almost to smash her romance, makes the picture at the Capitol most entertaining and attractive. "Not So Dumb" is the adaption of a sensational farce enacted at Broadway; and Marion Davies assisted by Elliot Nugent and Raymond Hackett altogether provide at the Capitol to-day, a splendid return for those in quest of genuine mirth and cheer.

STOP PRESS.

UNTADI CAMP DEMOLISHED BY POLICE.

—:o:—

LONDON, May 22.

Mr. MacDonald announced in the House of Commons that India Office estimates will be taken up on Monday when Mr. Benn would make full statement on the situation in India.—Reuter.

MEERUT, May 22.

Acharya Kirpalani, who was in charge of the Gandhi Ashram here, was arrested yesterday on a warrant from Cawnpore under Section 124-A and sent to Cawnpore in the evening. A well attended meeting was held last night to congratulate him.—A. P.

SURAT, May 22.

Cavalry composed of 250 Indian soldiers under Major De Wilton and Lieut. Colonel Daniel, with complete field equipment, 5 armoured cars and machine guns, arrived here to-day. It is encamping at the civil lines near the police headquarters.

A complete hartal was observed as a protest against the arrest of the Satyagaha leaders at Dharasana.—A. P.

LONDON, May 22.

"A pure propagandist telegram" that is how the Conservative circles view Mr. Slocombe's interview with Mahatma Gandhi published in the "Daily Herald" yesterday.

The "Times" characterises the action of Government of India in permiting the interview and telegram as a piece of "egregious folly".

CONGRESS CO-OPERATION.

The "Daily Herald" also has commented on the interview but it devotes more attention to the political value of the interview rather than to the proprieties of how the interview was secured. The paper is very critical of Mahatma Gandhi's position but expresses general Labour view when it says "that one thing which stands out is that it is not too late to hope for Congress co-operation in the Round Table Conference". The paper realises "that co-operation cannot be won easily and a change of attitude is necessary on both sides if out of Mahatma Gandhi's declaration should come fruitful, helpful result". It concludes that much could be done to restore faith in British sincerity by expediting the Round Table Conference and suggests offer of general amnesty provided Congress was willing to co-operate.

RUSH ON BANK OF INDIA.

Bank Manager & Congress Raid.

ANGRY DEMONSTRATORS REFUSE TO ACCEPT DENIAL OF ALLEGATION.

The police raid on the Congress House on Wednesday had a dramatic sequel—a demonstration near the Bank of India, Ltd., at Hornby Road Bombay. It was alleged that Mr. A. G. Gray, Manager of the Bank of India who is a member of the Bombay Light Horse, had taken part in the raid and assaulted some Congress volunteers. There are two versions. The first is that this allegation is a mere fib and a silly rumour. Mr. Gray, it is understood emphatically denied this allegation saying that he had never been near the Congress House and that he was in the office about the time, the assault was alleged to have taken place. A letter over the signature of Mr. P. E. Percival, Judicial Commissioner of Sind, who is now in Bombay, appears in a local paper in which he states that Mr. Gray was with him at his residence from 9-25 a.m. to 10-10 a.m. and he (Mr. Gray) proceeded to the Bank where he arrived 10 minutes after. So, Mr. Percival says, Mr. Gray could not be at the Congress House at the time of the alleged assault.

A BROKER'S ALLEGATION.

On the other hand, a broker alleged, at a general meeting of the Bombay Stock Exchange held at noon on Wednesday to consider the situation that, he had seen Mr. Gray, with his own eyes, assaulting Congress volunteers during the raid.

Angry crowds therefore held demonstrations outside the Bank premises. The number of brokers was predominantly large among the demonstrators. Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, one of the Directors of the Bank, who had hastened to the Bank along with Messrs. Geddes and F. E. Dinshaw told the demonstrators that the rumour was false and announced that the next morning he would meet those who had any proof of Mr Gray having been at Congress House and if they satisfied him he would himself ask Mr. Gray to resign, in case the latter did not do so. But the demonstrators would not listen to him and some of them emphatically alleged that they were eye-witnesses to Mr. Gray's presence not only at the Congress House raid, but also at the raid at Wadala, and had heard him tell the police "Beat the volunteers severely." Some of them persisted in shouting that in any case they did not want a European at the head of the Bank and they would not be satisfied until Mr. Gray's srvices had been dispensed with. Some Congress leaders, including Mr. Pandit Sunderlal were summoned by Mr. Ambalal. Mr. Gray assured them that he had never been to the Congress House and that if anyone proved to the satisfaction of Mr. Ambalal that he had gone there he would pay Rs. 1 lakh to the Congress Fund. Pandit Sunderlal made this announcement but the demonstration continued. Ultimately, as it was closing time Mr. Gray left the Bank, along with Pundit Sunderlal and others, to go home.

The crowd continued to make demonstrations throughout the evening. Several depositors of the Bank withdrew their deposits.

Rush Continues On Thursday.

On Thursday morning there was again a rush on the Bank of India. People were freely going in the Bank premises. Police were posted at the entrance and gates. There were about half a dozen Police sergeants in the left wing of the Bank building. Notices in English and Gujarati were posted under Mr. Gray's signature stating that he had taken no part whatsoever in police raid at the Congress House or at Wadala. The crowd, however, persisted in its allegations and showed its willingness not to withdraw moey if Mr. Gray resigned. The credit balances of current account and depositors were being paid out.

"Rumours" About Mr. Cray Denied.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"With reference to the rumours prevailing that Mr. A. G. Gray, Manager of the Bank of India, was present during the disturbances at the Wadala Salt Works and during the search of Congress House, the Government of Bombay are informed by the Commissioner of Police Bombay, that Mr. Gray was at no time present on these occasions."

Directors' Statement.

—:o:—

The following statement has been issued by the Bank of India:

"It is entirely untrue that Mr. A. G. Gray, the Manager of the Bank, was present or in any way connected with the raids at Wadala and on Congress House. Mr. Gray has never been to Wadala or Congress House at any time. The reports in circulation are untrue and entirely without foundation."

F. E. Dinshaw, Director.
Ambalalal Sarabhai, Director.
Joseph Kay, Diector.
A. Geddis, Director.
Dinshaw Petit, Director.
Chunilal Mehta, Director.

MR. PERCIVAL'S STATEMENT CORROBORATED.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read in yesterday's "Times of India" about the statement made by Mr. P. E. Percival I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner of Sind to that paper.

In order to corroborate him, I might state that Mr. A. G. Gray, Manager of the Bank of India, Ltd., was riding with me at about 8.30 a.m. on Wednesday. From this it is certain that Mr. Gray could not have been present at the Congress House at the time he was alleged to be there by a Hindi party.—Yours, etc.,

Dr. ARDESHAR ERUCHSHAW,
L. M. & S.
Eruchshaw Building,
Hornby Road,
Bombay, May 22, 1930.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the column appearing under the heading "Mr. Percival's statement" in this morning's "Times of India", I beg to state that whilst returning after finishing my usual gallop, I met Mr. Gray just past the Churchgate Station at about 8.15 a.m. riding in the opposite direction, and we exchanged greetings. Presumably he was commencing his ride.—Yours etc.,

C. H. PETIT.
339, Hornby Road, Fort.
Bombay, May 22.

DIRECTORATE OF INFORMATION'S PROPAGANDA.

—:o:—

Indian Merchants Chamber's Severe Condemnation Of Police Excesses.

"The following resolution was passed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber at their meeting held on 20th May 1930, regarding the Press Communique issued by the Director of Public Information regarding police excesses at various places:—

The Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber have considered the Note of the Director of Public Information dated 8th May regarding the Police excesses against the Satyagrahi volunteers and the onlookers at several places in Bombay Presidency. The actual statement of facts made in that communique are notoriously divergent from the occurrences as they took place. The Director of Information, the Committee are convinced, has sought to minimise or explain away the actual excesses of the Police which were, in many places, brutal and savage, calculated to reflect the utmost discredit on the Government.

MISLEADING STATEMENT.

The Committee have heard of similar excesses, from many sources, particularly at Wadala, subsequent to the communique of the Director of Information and feel more convinced than ever that the general policy adopted by the Police Department in the present situation reflects unmitigated discredit upon a Government pretending to call itself civilised.

The Committee accordingly feel that the time has arrived when such a misleading and misinforming department should be put an end to, and the strongest possible action be taken against the Police force responsible for atrocities and excesses at several places in their contest against the Satyagrahi volunteers and the members of the public in the last few days."

LOST

LOST—In the night of Tuesday, the 6th May, 1930 between 7 and 9 P.M. three Municipal Debentures of the face value of Rs. 1,000 each in the names of Dhunjibhoy Sorabjee Meherjee and two others. Finder will be suitably rewarded. Please communicate with D. S. MEHERJEE at Cozy Building, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay 7.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1930.

NO SURRENDER.

—:o:—

Mr. George Slocombe, special representative in India of the "Daily Herald" of London, has become a hero in certain quarters. He has certainly achieved one of the most remarkable feats that are recorded in the history of journalism. He has been privileged, as representative of the organ of the British Cabinet, to interview in jail the noblest of "Prisoners of War" in all history and on having won this privilege we most unhesitatingly and wholeheartedly congratulate him. But we think it is hardly fair to Mr. Slocombe himself to exaggerate the importance of his feat by describing him as one who has made history. There is another achievement on which we congratulate Mr. Slocombe, and Mr. Hotson for the opportunity given to the former, and it is that he has, by his interview, brought about what the sacrifice and sufferings of their fellow-countrymen had not succeeded in bringing about—namely, the realisation on the part of Liberals and other pondescript "leaders" that Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress alone can deliver the goods. Until but yesterday these "leaders", who have no followers but themselves, were tumbling over one another in their eagerness to go to the Round Table Conference and deluding themselves that they would, without the assistance of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress, be able to win Dominion Status for India "with safeguards" (a phrase they love too much to forget). The unprecedented and unmistakable proof which the country has given, during the last three months, of its unbounded and unflinching loyalty to Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress and of its abhorrence of the treason of the Liberals and other Round Table Conference-wallahs to the national cause, frightened them out of their wits. Naturally they are clutching at Mr. Slocombe's interview as desperate as does a drowning man catch at a straw. So we are not surprised to see Shriyut Phiroze Sethna telling us: "The Round Table Conference could be held if necessary even without the Congress representatives, but what will be the good of it if its recommendations are constantly opposed by an important section of the public?"—Shriyut H. P. Mody thinking aloud: "It cannot be denied that the only man in the country today who can 'deliver the goods' is the Prisoner of Yeravda, and that those who will go to the Round Table Conference, whatever their eminence and position in public life, will not be speaking for the people of India";—and last but not least Shriyut Chimanlal Setalvad finding food for anxious thought in "the amazing accession of strength" which "Mr. Gandhi's Civil Disobedience movement has received" and confessing that "I am sure that if Mr. Gandhi is persuaded to go to the Round Table Conference, the British Government will find him the most reasonable and fair negotiator of the lot." We are glad that our Liberal friends have at last understood the realities of the Indian situation, though they have not yet the patriotic courage to say that they will have nothing to do with a Conference where Gandhiji is not present.

But we must state most emphatically that it is a gross misrepresentation of Mahatma Gandhi to characterise his interview to the "Daily Herald" as a "new offer" or to suggest that the position he has taken up in that interview is in any way different from that consistently adopted by him before his arrest. It is not the Mahatma who has changed; it is his critics whom the logic of events has changed. There is nothing in the interview which is new or which he did not say before his arrest. He has been before his arrest, as he is to-day, ready to negotiate a settlement on honourable terms. His Eleven Points were put forward with a view to avoid the inauguration of the Civil Disobedience movement as contemplated in the Lahore decisions. Now that the movement has already been in full swing, the Eleven Points naturally take a secondary place and the settlement can be arrived at only on the satisfaction of one most vital condition, namely, a guarantee by the British Government that the Round Table Conference will be held only to frame a Constitution giving India "the substance of independence" and this guarantee, of course, must be accompanied by the release of all political prisoners. As India is determined to be mistress in her house in the same way as England or Canada is in her own house, there can be no surrender without this price. It was this same price that Mahatma Gandhi demanded from the Viceroy in December, but the Liberals and the "Independents" betrayed their country by deserting him and agreeing to go to the Round Table Conference without guarantees and thus emboldened the bureaucracy to seek to repress the national movement. The Mahatma is the same Mahatma of December and his Peace Terms are the same as they were then. It is the Liberals who have changed. What has changed them? The phenomenal rally of the country to the call of the Congress and the sacrifices and sufferings of men and women who are greater and truer patriots than our titled Liberals and their allies. To-day the best and noblest representatives of India's manhood are behind the prison bar. Never did history witness a struggle of non-violence waged in this manner and at such enormous sacrifice. Therefore, there cannot be a compromise except on terms which are honourable to India and which secure to her the substance of her national demand.

Much capital is made in certain quarters of the word "include" in the following passage in Gandhiji's interview: "The terms of reference of the Round Table Conference to include the framing of a Constitution giving India 'the substance of independence'", and it is suggested that the use of that word "permits both the British Government and the representatives of India to discuss, in a mutual atmosphere of friendliness, such questions as the protection of minorities, the problem of defence, the problem of foreign policy, financial matters, and relationships with the Princes—in fact all those questions, which have hitherto been lumped together in the phrase 'Dominion Status with safeguards'." There could be no greater delusion than this and we regret Mr. Vithalbhai Patel in his interview to the "Daily Mail" unwittingly encourages this delusion. No Congressman, much less Mahatma Gandhi, wants "Dominion Status with safeguards." That is a monstrosity which only the Liberals have been repeating parrot-wise as though they were afraid of freedom. Let it, therefore, be clearly understood that the country will not think of "safeguards" that perpetuate British domination in some shape or the other, but will insist on such safeguards certainly as ensure the "substance of independence" to her. More she does not want. Anything less than that will be a mockery of freedom and an unforgiveable betrayal or all those who have suffered and sacrificed. No truer words were uttered than the following contained in Gandhiji's interview: "I am an optimist. In forty years of struggle I have frequently been told I was attempting the impossible, but invariably proved the contrary." India is determined to maintain his record untarnished. He set out from his Ashram to win "Purna Swaraj" for her or to die in the attempt. Grateful and suffering India will make no dishonourable surrender. She will accept, as she has always been ready to accept, peace with honour. And Peace with Honour can mean only one thing for her —"Purna Swaraj".

KEPT IN THE DARK.

—:o:—

The summary of recent political events in India and the comments of the Government of India on those events which were supplied by them to Mr. Benn to enable him to make a statement on the Indian situation in the Commons on Monday are so obviously one-sided and show such palpable evidence of the anxiety to withhold material facts that it is no wonder the Secretary of State for India found it difficult to cope successfully with the volley of questions addressed to him. Either the censorship has been exercised rigorously even against Mr. Benn by the authorities here or he is unwilling to take the Commons into confidence regarding material facts of which he has been put into possession. However that may be, the result is most unfortunate and members of Parliament anxious to know the truth regarding the present impasse in India will have to demand from Mr. Benn a much more detailed and far less prejudiced narration of the cause of recent events in this country. The question put to him in regard to the Peshawar and Sholapur tragedies, the working of the Press Ordinance and the possibility of securing a truly representative Round Table Conference elicited from him unsatisfactory and inadequate replies. His assertion that the Government of India are prepared to utilise all their resources to check the Congress activities may please the Tories and the Imperialist Liberals but this insistence on the policy of resolute rule will make the settlement of the Indian problem increasingly difficult and the rank and file of the Labour Party will be well advised to realise this as also the dangers of allowing things to drift.

OUR SHEET-ANCHOR.

—:o:—

The various wild rumours that have been circulating in this city do little credit to the reasoning powers of the population who give credence to them. Bombay is proud of the fact that, despite the continuance of a repressive policy by Government, it has kept an atmosphere of peace and non-violence. It should refuse to be exercised over silly canards and should put down severely the obnoxious practice in which certain irresponsible persons are seen to be indulging, the disfiguring of street pavements with slogans written in chalk. Let it be remembered that a country pledged to follow Mahatma Gandhi's policy must constantly bear in mind his wise words: "Put the Englishmen and Moderatse at ease." India has no quarrel with or hatred of individuals. Its quarrel is with a 'system' of irresponsible and autocratic rule. It seeks to end it through non-violence, our sheet-anchor. From that policy we must not swerve, if we desire to remain true to Mahatmaji's noble teaching.

MARTIAL LAW & WHAT IT MEANS.

ITS TRUE NATURE.

(BY POLITICUS.
III*

The first two articles have sought to make it clear that the Martial Law, as it prevails in Sholapur, is not a complete displacement of the ordinary law, substituting instead a regime of military absolutism, which popular imagination in India ordinarily associates with that phrase. In Sholapur to-day the ordinary law and the ordinary courts are in operation. And though the military authorities are still in command; though the Martial Law Ordinance is still in operation, all that these additional features of the situation to-day add to the ordinary regime is: that the scale of punishments awarded to certain offences is strikingly higher than in normal times; and that a few more offences are added, or rather emphasised, like communicating information to the King's "enemy", or harbouring such enemies or offenders, or waving certain symbols. Special indemnity is assured in advance to the officers administering the area at the present moment, and the purpose of such administration is also clearly laid down.

MARTIAL LAW—NOT MILITARY LAW.

This is the Martial Law as it is laid down by Lord Irwin's fourth Ordinance of this year. The regime established under this Ordinance is, I venture to submit, misdescribed by the term Martial Law, even though the use of the term is sanctioned by the precedent of the highest authority in the land. Martial Law, as commonly, and more correctly, understood, may be considered as identical with military law, which regulates, even in ordinary times, the conduct and discipline of the military forces of the Crown. That law is fully in force; but it does not and cannot apply to the civil population of Sholapur. It concerns that population only in so far as any soldier in the city, forming part of the present authority therein, commits acts, which may bring him within the operation of the military law. If any citizen of Sholapur were bold enough—I admit the specimen may be hard to find, but that does not prevent my giving a hypothetical case by way of example,—to make a complaint of such an act by a soldier to the proper authorities, it is impossible for that authority to ignore that complaint. If a soldier or sergeant has, without order or authority, cast indignity on a citizen's cap, the citizen is entitled to complain to the authority in command. And the soldier will be, I presume, judged under the military law applicable to him, quite apart from such liability, as he may have before the ordinary tribunals. I do not consider here the practical probabilities of the event of such a complaint. Speaking theoretically, however, one might say that the Military Law applicable to soldiers under such a contingency, and administered by a Court Martial proper, would, if anything, be more of an advantage to the complainant so far as the punishment of the offender is concerned, than the ordinary civil tribunals could be. The moral of the example, however, lies in the fact: that the Martial Law, as it is proclaimed and enforced at Sholapur, is not the same thing as military law; that that law is still applicable to the members of the military forces in that place; and that in any case in which that law could be properly invoked by an aggrieved party, the possibility of an adequate punishment of the offender is not negligible.

MARTIAL LAW—AS IN TIME OF WAR.

The Martial Law as it obtains at Sholapur is not, in the next place, the same thing as the laws of war, applicable to the combatants in regularly belligerent forces. This does not need any explanation. The Sholapur brand of martial law is, moreover, not the same thing as the law a conquering general imposes on the conquered territory. It is true, the Ordinance speaks of the "Enemy"; but the explanation given in the Ordinance itself of the phrase, read in the light of the actual facts of the situation, makes it evident that the Martial Law in force at Sholapur is nothing like the laws they apply in times of war to conquered territories. The explanation had, however, to be stated, in order to clear away a needless and mischievous misapprehension that might possibly worm its way into the public mind.

THE BASIS OF MARTIAL LAW.

And so we come back to the Sholapur brand, as we have already described it to be. Apart from the psychological factor, now potent beyond its legitimate degree, the actual situation, in strict law at least, does not seem to justify the fright people seem to have taken at the mere mention of the term Martial Law. All that it means is that they have given over charge to military authorities, who are to use such measures as would guarantee public safety and restore the public peace. Pursuant to these objects, they are authorised to make Regulations; and, lest their actions might expose them to subsequent risks, they are "indemnified in advance" for all that they might think it necessary to do to achieve their main objective, in good faith and with reasonable skill and care.

NEEDLESS FRIGHT.

There are points of constitutional law involved in these matters, which will be mentioned shortly. But the point most important to emphasise here is: the situation actually occuring under this Ordinance and Regulations does not seem to justify the rather nervous fright people seem to have taken. It is worth while insisting on this, even at the risk of repetition, for the benefit of future guidance.

TRUE BASIS OF MARTIAL LAW.

Let us now consider the true basis of "Martial Law." In England Martial Law is justified only when a clear necessity for the use of force by the military occurs, at the time of an invasion, or for suppressing an insurrection. Even ordinary civic rioting may come under this description, provided the threatened danger to the life and property of the citizens is sufficient to warrant the declaration of Martial Law in the sense mentioned. Being grounded on a clear necessity, its only excuse is the prevalence of that necessity. The moment that necessity disappears, the Martial Law must also cease. Here is a noteworthy difference between England and India. For while in England Martial Law can only last so long as the need for it lasts, and not a moment longer, in Sholapur, at least, even though the city shows now no signs of those disorders that are alleged to have necessitated the declaration of Martial Law, that Law is even now ten days after its proclamation not withdrawn. By its very nature, Martial Law interferes with the liberty of the subject, with the life and property, to such an extent that its continuance for a minute longer than might be absolutely necessary is deemed inconsistent with the fundamental rights of an English citizen. In India, we have no such fundamental rights as yet guaranteed by a constitution. The analogy we often unconsciously apply or imply with the English position in such matters has, in reality, little place under Indian conditions. That makes the lesson of events like these clear beyond the possibility of a mistake. We must secure the declaration of the rights of the citizen, so clearly that no such invasion thereof might occur in the future. And then, if a state of siege is declared, or the constitutional liberties suspended in times of commotion, we shall know what to do.

NEED AND NATURE OF INDEMNITY.

Martial Law necessarily involves some use of force, in good faith and with reasonable care, to protect the community against invasion, or to maintain the King's peace while the civil authority is unable to do so. It is accordingly inevitable that, in the course of such a regime, acts may have to be done which would not be legal in the ordinary law. At common law, in England, such acts, if done under clear necessity for protecting or defending the community against a foreign invasion or even in commotion, would carry their own justification. But it may not be always easy to provide the justification, which would be recognised as adequate by the ordinary tribunals. Courts in England demand in such cases a degree of proof often impossible to afford, from the very nature of the case. Hence the need for an Act of Indemnity by Parliament, as a measure of prudence and grace to those who had acted in the moment of emergency for the protection of the community. Their wrongful acts, committeed under such a strain, are—not "legalised" by an Act of Indemnity, but duly protected by that measure. In India, the Ordinance in question has carried its own Indemnity, and assured it to the officers acting under it, even after the Ordinance itself ceases to be. The Ordinance is an Act of the Viceroy, who has power under the constitution to make such temporary laws; but who is not a complete legislative authority in himself for making permanent laws. Can such an authority grant such an Indemnity? Can the provision of the Ordinance hold good even after the Ordinance is over? Can the Viceroy bind the future Government of India by this Indemnity to the officers concerned, as regards any act they may have done during this regime, and which it subsequently turns out lacked the justification for such acts as contemplated and mentioned in the Ordinance? These are most important considerations, which the lesson of Sholapur enforces upon us; and no labour devoted to their decision can be too great.

*Previous articles appeared on the 19th and 20th instant respectively.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Significant.

The return of Nahas Pasha and his colleagues of the Egyptian Delegation to Cairo after the breakdown of the London negotiations has evoked great enthusiasm in Egypt. This is indicative of the fact that the overwhelming majority of Egyptians are with the Egyptian Premier in his demand that the question of the Sudan cannot be separated in any negotiations with Britain from that of Egypt and that no agreement is possible between the two countries which does not truly recognise Egypt's sovereign and independent status as also her sovereignty over the Sudan. It is significant that Mahmoud Pasha Mahmoud, the ex-Premier, is obliged on the return of Nahas Pasha to issue a statement emphasizing that he sees "no reason to deceive himself or anyone else by saying that the projected Treaty is all that any Egyptian desires for his country." The Egyptian Moderates are evidently anxious to escape further public odium.

No Excuse.

The MacDonald Government have no excuse now for saying that their domestic pre-occupations prevent them from paying undivided attention to the complicated problem of solving Britain's difficulties in India. They are no longer shaky in the saddle. The Tories, acutely connscious that the Lib-Lab. pact is successful, are convinced that they cannot hope to turn the Labour Government out for at least a couple of years. Through the Lords they can give pin-pricks to them but in regard to the Coal Mines Bill and the socially ameliorative legislative measures Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues are keen on pushing through, they have no insuperable difficulty to encounter. The Naval Conference is over, the Egyptian question has been side-tracked. Unless official Labour is so short-sighted as to ignore the repeated warnings of the Left-wingers in the Labour Party, one should expect it to evince a keen desire to tackle the Indian problem courageously an earnestly. Will it do this?

Unjust.

The Government of Bombay must ask the trying magistrates who have been authorised under the new rules to classify political prisoners to pay more attention to the principles upon which these rules are based. Cases of gross unfairness in deciding which class certain convicted persons should occupy have occurred and such unfairness only exacerbates public feeling. In Sind Prof. Malkani and Mr. Sidhwa, leaders of high social position, have been put in class B. In Ahmedabad there is considerable agitation over the refusal of the Sabarmati Jail authorities to accede to the very natural request of A and B class prisoners that the C class prisoners should have the same kind of food as is given to the "superior" classes. In desperation the A and B class prisoners have decided to refuse the food amenities allowed them and have asked to be given the jail food which is the daily fare of the C class prisoners. The Press Note issued in regard to this matter suggests that now the grievance is remedied and there is no longer any complaint. But this indifference will only lead to an increase in Government's difficulties in regard to the treatment of political prisoners. What prevents them from taking a humane, civilised view of the whole question and placing all political prisoners in A and B classes only?

A Thought For The Day.

"There would certainly seem a strange stupidity somewhere, if a conflict came about, with all its misery and waste, when, as we have seen, there is agreement at the outset between British and Indian Nationalists regarding the end. Both picture an India in the future which is on the one hand internally healthy, wealthy and well-educated and on the other hand extremely free."
—Dr. Edwyn Bevan.

The Welcome.

Bill Collector—"I'll call again tomorrow, Mr. Smith, when I hope you'll be prepared to pay."

Mr. Smith—"Yes, do come in. It's a pleasure to meet an optimist like you."

WILL MACDONALD RISE TO CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S HEIGHT?

Sir Chimanlal Prays That England Might Not Repeat Her Irish Blunder.

NO LOSS OF PRESTIGE IN NEGOTIATING WITH GANDHIJI, HE SAYS.

BOMBAY, May 22.

Sir Chimanlal says: "I wonder if the authorities have formed a proper appreciation of the real gravity of the present situation that has developed in the country. Mr. Gandhi's campaign of civil disobedience has received amazing accession of strength. This phenomenon must give food for anxious thought. How is it that the idea of breaking the salt laws, which in itself appeared laughable to some people, has enlisted the active co-operation of thousands of all classes of people in various parts of the country? It is not only the impetuous youths in schools and colleges who have joined it but the peasant population as well as members of the mercantile community in the cities have also joined hands that the sympathy of the mercantile community should be with this campaign is very significant, for they are people who stand to lose the most by unrest and confusion in the country and would therefore be expected to discountenance anything which is likely to disturb peace in the land.

GROWING DISCONTENT.

The explanation of this extraordinary spectacle lies in the fact that there is widespread discontent throughout the country with the present irresponsible system of administration, and the commercial and industrial classes have begun to despair of their receiving due encouragement and fair treatment. It is a mistaken belief to which the bureaucracy is clinging that all this unrest is confined dmerely to the disgruntled intelligentsia of the country, who it is said, do not reflect the views of the countryside masses. The fact really is that the masses are equally discontented. They are possibly not able to formulate their exact grievances, but they feel that something is wrong and that it is attributable to the present system of administration. The question is not whether the discontent prevalent throughout the country is fully justifiable or not. The more relevent and practical consideration is that it is there and how are you going to deal with it? You cannot hold and govern a sullen population of 320 millions. The present discontent is bound to grow unless effective measures are taken to set it at rest.

HATE TOWARDS BRITAIN.

A large juvenile population who are drawn into the current and who are being brought up, as the result of the present whirlwind agitation, in an atmosphere of hate towards the British, will be the future citizens of India, and one can well imagine the dire state of things which must come about unless they are weaned from the present perilous path. The whole secret of the present state of things is that there is deep rooted mistrust and want of faith in the British Government.

It is patent how extremely difficult it is to negotiate a solution which some prominent leaders are in gaol, when the press is muzzled and exceptional legislation by way of ordinances have to resorted to.

MR. GANDHI'S SUPPORT ESSENTIAL.

It is a matter for serious thought how far the round table conference can be made a success or can produce effectively results if the present state of things continue. The Government are fast losing their friends and it is becoming increasingly impossible for moderate opinion to carry any weight or influence in the country. Even if the Indian delegation to the conference succeeded in bringing back a satisfactory constitution for Dominion status with necessary safeguards for the transition period, what chance would there be for securing popular support strong enough to enable the new Constitution to be worked.

India is no longer in a mood to have her fitness for self-Government judged by commissions, nor is she prepared to receive self-Government by instalments. She wants immediate and real internal freedom and wishes to be mistress of her own house.

MR. MACDONALD'SaCHANCE.

The situation can only be saved by bold statesmanship. Let Britain declare that the conference will meet for the purpose of evolving full dominion status with necessary safeguards for the transition period and I am sure there will be suitable response from every quarter. I do not see why Mr. Ramsay MacDonald should not rise to the height of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman when he granted full self-Government to the Boers on the conclusion of the Boer War. Mr. MacDonald himself in 1928 said, that he expected India to be a Dominion within a few months. One wonders why his Government hesitates to translate that pronouncement into action.

WILL ENGLAND BLUNDER?

One prays that England, in the case of India, will not repeat her blundering treatment of Ireland. It is easy to conciliate India and make her attached to the Empire by allowing her to be self-government. The alternative is one, the tragedy of which makes one shudder. The inevitable result of the unwillingness or refusal of England at this juncture, to meet fully the legitimate aspirations of India, will be the growth or revolutionary spirit. The mighty British Government may put it down for the time being with force, but the only consequence will be that the inflammation will be pushed in with the certainty that it will break out again and again in a much more acute form after each suppression.

If a declaration of the object of the London Conference in the sense indicated above is made, civil disobedience should be called off, and when that is done there should be on the part of Government a general amnesty for all political prisoners and the withdrawal of all emergency legislation.

INESTIMABLE SERVICE.

I think Mr. Slocombe has rendered inestimables errvice both to England and India, by getting from Mr. Gandhi, a message for the "Daily Herald." The attitude of Mr. Gandhi, revealed in this statement is very hopeful, and properly utilised will lead to a happy and honourable solution of the present impasse. Mr. Gandhi's statement makes it perfectly plain that he only needs to be convinced of the sincerity of the intentions of the British Government to make India really self-governing. It is not only Mr. Gandhi who needs such convincing, but almost all the political parties require it more or less. I think that considerations of prestige should not stand in the way of securing the co-operation of Mr. Gandhi and his followers, in order to make the Round Table conference yield the desired results. I am sure that if Mr. Gandhi is persuaded to vo to the Round Table Conference, the British Government will find him most reasonable and fair negotiator of the lot.

NO LOSS OF PRESTIGE.

I do not see how there can be any loss of prestige, so far as Government are concerned in persuading Mr. Gandhi to accept the Round Table Conference, England didn't stand upon false notions of prestige when Lord Salisbury negotiated with Parnell in prison, and the Coalition Government of Lloyd George negotiated the Irish Treaty with Collins and Griffith.—A. P.

THREE STAGES OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE CAMPAIGN.

Vithalbhai Patel On Behaviour Of Dharsana Officials.

MAMMOTH MEETING ON ESPLANADE.

"I have always laid the greatest possible emphasis on the boycott of foreign cloth and British goods and I repeat the same thing to-day. I had appealed on May 7 that every Indian should make a present of a pound of yarn to the Congress Committee. I do not know how many of you did it. I know there must be few who might have done it. I know in these days of keen excitement it is rather difficult to expect from you to devote your energies to the production of Khaddar but to-day I shall put another and a much easier proposal before you. If you really want to make the boycott movement a complete success decide from this very movement not to purchase even a yard of cloth for a period of one year," was the appeal that Mr. Vithalbhai Patel made to the citizens of Bombay and also to the whole country. More than a hundred thousand people had gathered on the Esplanade Maidan on Thursday evening to hear Mr. V. J. Patel who had promised to explain the resolutions of the Congress Working Committee and also to make some startling revelations. Mr. Jinabhai Desai, the newly appointed President of the B. P. C. C. presided.

FOUR LOUD SPEAKERS.

Four loud speakers were installed at the meeting which worked excellently and the huge concourse of people could hear every word of what Mr. Patel said. Mr. Patel spoke in Gujrati for one hour and twenty minutes.

Mr. Patel in the beginning referred to the arrests and convictions of the members of the "War" Council and said that now when all the prominent leaders of the national movement were put in jails the responsibilities of those who remained out had been considerably enhanced and they must fulfil these responsibilities in a befitting manner. He described at length his visit to Dharsana, the way in which obstacles were put in his way, the condition of the Dharasana Camp where he saw the most heartrending scene he had seen in his life of 300 wounded volunteers lying in the Congress Hospital and the way in which he was made to wait in blazing sun for over an hour before he could see the District Magistrate, and how his request for an interview with Mrs. Naidu was ultimately rejected by the District Magistrate.

"BARBAROUS ATTITUDE."

He had no words to condemn sufficiently the "barbarous attitude of the officials and the "inhuman treatment" of the police and military. He challenged the Government that if it were prepared to have a clean fight with the non-violents Satyagrahis and adhere even to the ordinary law of the land India was prepared to guarantee that there would not be a single act of violence on the part of the people.

THREE STAGES OF CAMPAIGN.

Coming to the resolution of the Congress Working Committee Mr. Patel said that they could be devided into three parts one of them was civil disobedience, the second part was boycott which included boycott of all foreign cloth, all British goods as well as boycott of liquor and other intoxicants. The thihd part was the No-tax campaign and the Working Committee had invited all Indians to do all that they can at this critical juncture in the history of the country. Mr. Patel laid great emphasis on the boycott of foreign cloth and especially British goods and to refrain from buying cloth for one year. He cited the instances of Germany, Russia and France where during the Great War people were getting rationed food-stuffs and declared that when India had actually waged a war for freedom Indians must at least do this much to make the boycott movement a success.

DON'T BUY INDIAN MILL MADE.

He wanted the people at least the intellegentia to refrain from buying even mill made swadeshi cloth because that would keep the prices of Indian mill cloth down. He was afraid that if there was a great demand for Indian mill cloth the prices would immediately go up and as past experience showed Indian mill-owners with all their sympathy with the national movement will not be slow in taking a bad advantage of it.

Mr. Patel also referred to the "Daily Herald" representatives' interview with the Mahatma in jail and congratulated Mr. Slocombe on his frankly admitting that Mahatma Gandhi was the only man who could deliver goods on behalf of India and without him the Round Table Conference would be doomed. Mr. Patel said that even Lord Irwin had not admitted this tnough he (Mr. Patel) had been five years to convince him of this simple fact. He had been telling that "Mahatma Gandhi was the Congress and the Congress was Mahatma Gandhi". But the Viceroy did not accept this view. In Mr. Patel's opinion Mr. Slocombe was the first Englishman to admit it so frankly and deserved to be congratulated for it.

THOSE "LEADERS" WITHOUT FOLLOWING.

Referring to the statements of several leaders who in Mr. Patel's opinion had no following in the country, appearing in that evening's papers Mr. Patel said that he had gone through all of them very carefully and was constrained to see that while every one of them had praised the Mahatma for his reasonable attitude and his readiness for negotiations nobody had declared that if the Mahatma were not invited to the Conference he also would not attend the Conference. Mr. Patel publicly appealed to these leaders that if they were not prepared to join the civil disobedience movement or court arrest and go to jail they should at least inform Lord Irwin and the Indian Government that if Mahatma Gandhi did not attend the Conference they also would not attend it. Mr. Patel held that even in this way men like Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Pheroz Sethna, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. H. P. Mody can render a great service to India. He appealed to them to show that much courage at this critical hour in India's history. To those who were carrying on the Satyagraha movement Mr. Patel advised not to wait for the results of the Mahatma's interview or anything. They should carry on the movement as before with courage and patience and only then they can hope to achieve their goal.

Maulana Hafazur Rehman Secretary of the Jamiatul Ulma also spoke.

POLICE ASSAULT DHARASANA SATYAGRAHIS.

(Continued from page 1.)

V. Braham, the District Magistrate, who has issued a proclamation, under section 144 C. P. C. A special appeal has also been issued over the signature of Sjt. Imam Sahib requesting the people not to crowd Dharasana and leave the place immediately, as it involves too much strain on a small village, and hampers the activities of Satyagrahis. In spite of all these appeals and precautionary measures crowds continue to flock in hundreds.

A FRUITLESS MANGO TREE.

On Tuesday morning I found about 150 volunteers in the camp, while a batch had already left for the salt depot. Having heard of a reported change in the method of the Satyagraha Campaign, I made my way to "Senapati House" where Mrs. Naidu was having her headquarters. She was all smiles, though she had not yet recovered from the swelling in her leg. Free from the bustle of the Taj, she looked the queen of the mango grove and anxiously inquired of me about the latest news from Bombay. Even in her pre-occupations when plass were being forged about the future of the Campaign, her usual good humour had not left her. Referring to a crowd of lady visitors who had brought mangoes with them, she said that the tree in her camp was the only tree without mangoes. I remarked that the mango tree in her Camp was going to make history. She smilingly retorted that the only history it had made, up to that time, was that it bore no fruit.

INTENSIFYING CAMPAIGN.

I met the members of the "War Council", and I learnt that a decision to intensify the Campaign had been reached. The plan was to mobilise the full force of Satyagrahis and launch mass action on the salt depots. The volunteers showed determination not to deviate an inch from the principle of non-violence. A press photographer who requested the leaders for a pose was curtly told to spare his films for the day and he would hence plenty to snap the next morning. Late on Tuesday evening, Mrs. Naidu sent a special messenger to Bombay calling for a big contingent to reach Dharasana on Thursday morning.

Afterwards there was a prolonged meeting of the "War Council," where, it was understood, every leader including the Senapati Mrs. Naidu volunteers to take the field. It was finally decided that Imam Sahib, should assume the field command, along with other Captains; while Mrs. Naidu should stay at the base of operations from where she could not be spared.

Maniben Patel, the daughter of Sirdarr Vallabhbhai arrived on Tuesday night. Mrs. Gandhi also was expected, but it transpired that she had left for Yeravd as she had received permission to see Mahatmaji.

From about 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, the sky was rent with cries of "Jais" from squads of volunteers who continued to pour in from different parts of Gujarat. Carrying electric torch-light, batches followed one another, singing national songs and carrying national flag and practically filled even the parade ground of the Camp. On account of the increased strength the Camp kitchen was unable to cope up with the work, and rations consisting of bread, plantains, sweet lemons, gapes and sugar candy were distributed overnight. Special care was taken to equip them with water-bags after which they retired for rest.

In the morning, the volunteers assembled for prayer which commenced with Ram Kirtan and the Vaishnava song, the favourite song of Mahatmaji. Then Mr. Narhari Parekh issued instruction to the volunteers. Then Mrs. Naidu made a short speech in Hindustani ordering them to behave like real soldiers of freedom under the command of Imam Saheb. She said that the spirit of the imprisoned Mahatma would guide them. Then after a short address from Imam Saheb, marching orders were given. Imam Saheb was the leader and he was followed by Messrs. Parekh and Manilal Gandhi.

The volunteers marched in a row through the narrow path, and when they neared the field, they split themselves into different parties and made towards the Salt Depot. Some of the volunteers carried ropes with them. Seeing the volunteers at the end of the field, the police van made hot haste and just managed to reach the precincts of the central depot, when the volunteers were making a bold dash towards it. The police apprehended a rush and were determined to keep the volunteers at a long distance. They were determined not to allow them even near the fences, where they were allowed the previous day. The policemen got down from the van with drawn-out lathis and began to use them freely to stop the march of the volunteers towards the fence. First blood was drawn within a minute and within half an hour more than 50 volunteers fell down and had to be removed. Attempts to throw the rope at the barbed wire fence were repulsed. The volunteers withstood the lathi charge with determination and many of them had to be carried away in an unconscious condition. Seeing heavy casualties in the front row, the volunteers began to concentrate on other sides, and here again they were checked by the free use of lathis. In some places, the volunteers when they tried to gain a few paces, had to bear the brunt heavily. In one place, within a couple of minutes, three Satyagrahi who stood the lathi charge fell down like cut-trees. Sjt. Manilal Gandhi received lathi blows, while Mr. Narhari Parekh had wounds in many places and was profusely bleeding. Mrs. Naidu came in and was attending to the wounded who were given first-aid at the end of the field. It was then that news was brought, that Imam Saheb and Messrs. Pyari Lal and Mr. Manilal Gandhi were arrested. Shortly afterwards, Mrs. Naidu was also arrested. This battle between the police and Satyagrahis was carried for over an hour with heavy casualties. After the arrest of the leaders, the Satyagrahis carried on the struggle against heavy odds and finally sat down behind the police cordon, practising Satyagraha as on previous days. The prisoners in the temporary prison erected near the Custom House who witnessed the scenes from the other end of the field watched the campaign with studied coolness without showing any signs of restlessness.

There is something dramatic in the arrest of Mrs. Naidu. About half an hour after the volunteers had left Untadi camp, I saw her at the end of the field conversing with a European gentleman whom I thought to be an official. Within ten minutes of her being on the field she saw wounded men brought one after another in stretchers. She talked a few words of sympathy and encouragement to the wounded who were temporarily laid at the end of the field. "This is after all what we expected ad we had our deserts" said one of the wounded volunteers. When she heard of the arrests of Imam Saheb, and Mr. Manilal and about the lathi blows delivered to Mr. Manilal Gandhi and Narhari Parekh, she called me and gave me details of the same. It was then that I was told that the gentleman in European dress was Mr. Webb Miller of the "United Press of America" who has specially come down to give first-hand reports of the campaign. At this time, the volunteers in the front who were heavily dealt with by the police made a move towards the sides of the salt depot. The idea was evidently to concentrate on the sides of the depot and march. Apprehending some confusion, she immediately crossed the field and moved a few yards towards a salt ditch which is about 60 yards distant from the depot. While she was there Mr. H. P. Antia, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, came along and told her that he wanted to speak to her. Hardly had she proceeded a few paces, when he announced that she was under arrest. She looked cheerful and waved her hand as she was marched to tiled building located in the midst of the centre salt depot. The section under which she was arrested is not yet known; but it is presumed that she was arrested for transgressing section 144 C.P.C. contained in the proclamation of the District Magistrate. Mr. Webb Miller tried twice to interview her in the lock-up but failed. Subsequently Mr. V. J. Patel tried in vain to interview her, but permission was not granted. On Tuesday night she told me that Mrs. Gandhi had received a letter from Mahatmaji and that she would interview Mahatmaji at Yerawada Jail.

Mrs. Naidu Arrested Under Section 145 I. P. C.

—:o:—

BULSAR, May 22.

It is understood that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Manilal Gandhi, Mr. Pyarelal and Imam Saheb who were arrested yesterdty were arrested under Section 145 I. P. C. Besides these leaders four other volunteers were arrested yesterday under Section 145 I. P. C.

No more volunteers are to be sent to-day to raid Dharasana Salt works. It is believed another mass raid will be made on the 25th instant.—A. P.

UNTADI CAMP DEMOLISHED

BULSAR, May 22.

Police and military took possession of, and demolished the Camp of volunteers in Untadi this morning. They gave notice 15 minutes before to the volunteers to vacate the camp. Most of the volunteers left the camp and those who stayed behind were charged with "lathis" and some were arrested.—A. P.

TROOPS HASTENED TO SURAT.

SURAT, May 22.

A Cavalry detachment numbering 250 arrived at Surtt this morning. It includes five armoured cars, machine guns, and Sikh Cavalrymen from Baroda, and European soldiers from Meerut.

Two special trains, one for the soldiers and the other for their kit arrived here. Half the troops who arrived this morning have left, and the other half are still at Surat.—Free Press.

HARTAL IN SURAT.

SURAT, May 22.

Almost complete hartal was observed here on account of the arrest of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.—Free Press.

No Fresh Batch For Dharasana

CAMP, UNTADI, May 22.

As decided by the "War Council," last night, no fresh batch of volunteers was sent this morning to "raid" the salt depot.

Yesterday's volunteers have been mobilised in the camp as usual. Some of the troops that arrived here last night have been stationed near Dungari Railway Station and the main road leading to Untadi and Dharasana have been blocked and no car, cart or pedestrian is allowed to go by the main road.

VOLUNTEERS SPIRITED AWAY.

It is understood that all the volunteers that were camping at Dungari camp have been taken to some unknown destination. It appears that about two military sepoys with one European Officer came to the volunteers' camp at Dungari and requested them to follow the sepoys. The volunteers immediately obeyed and they were taken away. Thus the whole of the volunteers in the camp at Dungari have been removed. All other ingress and egress to Dungari and Dharasana have been closed and guarded by the Military. Persons going to Untadi as usual are returning back by road to their respective villages as they were not allowed to proceed further than Dungari.—Free Press.

Mrs. Naidu's Message.

CAMP. DHARASNA, May 21.

After Mrs. Naidu was arrested she gave the following message:

"Whatever happens, strictly adhere to the law of non-violence Don't budge an inch from the place you have taken".—Free Press.

"BE PREPARED FOR BULLETS."

—:o:—

Miss Maniben Patel's Exhortation.

BULSAR, May 21.

Untadi—In the afternoon, the situation was more or less quiet. A few volunteers were sitting near the pans, while others were in a line further away. They were trying to advance when there was a lathi charge again and a few more volunteers were wounded. One volunteer from Bombay was severely beaten but he refused to leave his post of duty and went on receiving lathi blows till he fell down. He was removed to hospital.

It is reported that one Mafatlal from Ahmedabad was also beaten in the same way and yet he succeeded in cutting two wires of the fencing. His skull was fractured by lathi blows.

SPECTATORS BEATEN.

The number of wounded in the afternoon was small.

In the evening the Police again started pushing back the volunteers with lathis. A batch of volunteers went further but the Police pushed them behind giving lathi blows here and there and thus by about 7 o'clock at night the Police successfully brought the volunteers near the camp.

The Police cleared the spectators side by side with volunteers. The spectators also received lathi blows.

When the volunteers got near the camp, orders were issued to call them off for the night. Immediately a meeting was held of the rest of volunteers, which was addressed by Miss Maniben Patel, daughter of Mr. Vallabhbhi Patel, and Mr. Dadubhai Desai, ex-M. L. C.

"BE PREPARED FOR BULLETS."

Miss Maniben Patel asked the volunteers to be prepared for bullets. They must keep up their spirit. She added that those who were afraid of lathi charge or bullets, could go home even now. There was no shame in that. But when once they went to the field of action, they must not retreat.

Hon. Mr. Hotson At Dharasana.

BULSAR, May 22.

(CAMP) DHARASANA.

The Hon. Mr. Hotson, Home Member of the Bombay Government, arrived at Bulsar this evening. He has gone to Dharasana.—Free Press.

More Injured Pour In

CAMP. DHARASNA, May 21.

Isolated instances of beating still continue and the injured are still pouring in the temporary hospital. The Medical staff which is stationed at Untadi finds it difficult to cope up with the heavy casualties and therefore about a dozen more Doctors and nurses are requisitioned from Surat and other towns. Pending the arrival of nurses the women Volunteers who were at Jalalpore and who were brought here yesterday are nursing the wounded.—Free Press.

All Quiet On Dharsana "Front"

CAMP. DHARASNA, May 21.

The activities on both sides have ceased by 1.30 p.m. Some of the Volunteers are still sitting on salt pans, while others are little further away.—Free Press.

WORLD OF SPORT.

INDIAN LADY CHAMPION TENNIS SUCCESS.

—:o:—

Miss Jenny Sandison is fast striking her best form. The Indian lady champion recently took several firsts at Norwich and now at Sarbiton she has reached the last eight of the ladies' singles by defeating Mrs. Lycett, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

LIGHT WEIGHT CHAMPION BEATEN.

Fred Webster, Light-weight Champion of Great Britain suffered defeat at the hands of Foreman (Canada) when he was knocked out in the first round of a 15 rounds contest.

VETERAN CRICKET TO RETIRE.

Wilfred Rhodes, the Yorkshire and All-England player will retire at the end of the current season, says an Exchange message.

AUSTRALIA VS. DERBYSHIRE.

Derbyshire collected 215 runs in their first venture, Worthington being top-scorer with 79 and Storer contributing a valuable 65. The Tourists had made 54 for the loss of no wickets when play ceased for the day. Derbyshore 215 (Worthington 79, Storer 65). Australia 54 for no wickets (Ponsford 29, Jackson 23).

COUNTRY CRICKET.

The following are the closing scores in the matches after first day's play:

MIDDLESEX vs. SOMERSET.
(At Lords).
Somerset 336 for 9, (White 97).

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE vs. KENT.
(At Peterborough).
Kent 193, (Clark 6 for 64).
Northamptonshire, 122, (Freeman 5 for 38).
Kent 12 for nil.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE vs. ESSEX.
(At Bristol).
Essex 286, (Russel 53, O'Connor 138, Sinfle d 4 for 103).

HAMPSIRE vs. NOTTS.
(At Southampton).
Notts 69, (Newman 5 for 18).
Hampshire 125, (Voce 4 for 32).
Notts 58 for three.

YORKSHIRE vs. SUSSEX.
(At Hudderfield).
Yorkshire 322, (Holmes 99, Leyland 87, Greenwood 53).
Sussex 43 for nil.

GLAMORGAN vs. LANCASHIRE.
(At Cardiff).
Lancashire 293, (E. Tyldesley 109, Eckersley 52 not out).
Glamorgan 16 for nil.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY vs. LEICESTERSHIRE.
(At Cambridge).
Leicester 229, (Geary 99, Fabian 4 for 42, Brown 4 for 40).
Cambridge six for one.

SURREY vs. WARWICKSHIRE.
(At Oval).
Warwick 318, (Bates 85, Parsons 114, Shepherd 5 for 40).
Surrey 87 for nil (Sandham 55 not out).

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT AT PANCHGANI.

—o—

The Final Match in the Dinbai Billimoria Hockey Cup Tournament was played off on Tableland between the Satara High School and the Panchgani Parsi High School.

Mr. Beckett the Director of Public Instruction presided on the occasion and Mrs. Becket distributed the trophies.

The Parsi boys won by one goal scored during the first half.

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Satyagrah News From All Quarters.

SATYAGRAHA AT SHIRODA

—:o:—

List Of Injured Volunteers.

The Secretary, Satyagraha Publicity, sends the following list of wounded volunteers in the Salt Satyagraha at Shiroda, Dt. Ratnagiri (from 12th to 15th):—Those that received lathi blows:—

DISTRICTS:

East Khandesh:—1 Pandit Natha Shukla. 2 Ramchandra Muralidhar Javdekar. 3 Dinanath Nibaji Patil. 4 Shankar Yashavant Kulkarni. 5 Babu Gaooji Teli. 6 Omkar Dagadoo Gocavi. 7 Devidas Shamrao Naik. 7 Sopandeo Namdeo Chaudhari. 9 Gangadhar Zaveri. 10 Balkrishna Sona Talele. 11 Chavdas Ravji Kolhe. 12 Bandoo Ramoo Sonar. 13 Ramkrishna Ganpat Wani. 14 Hira Huna Mahajana. 15 Motiram Zagdoo Dhake. 16 Parshuram Mansaram Chaudhri. 17 Ganpat Sitaram Koli. 18 Pundlik Sona Chaudhari. 19 Tanaji Dagadoo Dhande. 20 Sadashiv Motram Koli. 21 Ramchandra Ananda Kale. 22 Ambada Shankar Shukla. 23 Laxman Taniram Sali. 24 Madhukar Shantaram Sonalkar. 25 Shripad Hari Kulkarni. 26 Narayan Madhav Gokhale. 27 Hari Daji Joshi. 28 Shankar Laxman Bavskar. 29 Chavdas Dula Bhole. 30 Padmakar Laxman Pathak. 31 Ramdas Madhav Upasani. 32 Ramchandra Chavdas Parathe. 33 Munga Valji Dhobi. 34 Motiram Tanaji Asmar. 35 Arjun Motiram Patil. 36 B. K. Pavar. 37 Eknath Rambhau Marathe.

West Khandesh:—38 Ramachandra Nathoo Shindkhedkar.

Ahamadnagar:—39 Rajaram Shankar Jojar. 40 A. T. Josi. 41 L. B. Mali. 42 Baboo Deshmukh.

Ratnagiri:—43 Wasant Rangrao Tiphis. 44 Ganjanan Balkrishna Naik. 45 Dhondo Balkrishna Karmarkar. 46 Atmaram Ganpat Patwe. 47 Bapoo Bhau Kachare. 48 Sreenivas Sawlaram Kalveet. 49 Viraji Shamji Bhate. 50 Shripad Vishnu Kripekar. 51 Damodhar Vishnu Ekboate. 52 Vishnu Purshotam Lele. 53 Dattatray Ganpat Katkar. 54 Kallapa Deorao.

Poona:—55 Keshav Devichand Porval. 56 R. J. Bedekar.

Nasik:—57 Keshav Yashavant Kale. 58 Gangadhar Krishna Solnt. 59 Mohaniraj Kathye.

Suburban:—60 Dinkar Prataprao Oza.

Kolaba:—61 Vishnu Raghunath Joglekar. 62 Moresvar Ravji. 63 Mahadeo Annappa Kothavle. 64 Madhav Balvant Zurle.

Berar:—65 Shivram Raghuji Chaudhari.

Ratnagiri:—66 Bhagav Sakharam Juvekar.

Nizam State:—67 Wasant Nathraya Pandye.

WOUNDED BY LATHI-BLOWS.

67 Visvanath Sonu Naik. 69 Nateswar Gangadhar Puranik. 70 Chandarsingh Mahipat Pati. 71 Tryambak Tulsiram Lohar. 72 Sukhdeo Madhav Chaudhari. 73 Raghunath Govinda Vabras. 74 Visvanath Bhikaji Vavde. 75 Dattaji Baji Yadav. 76 Vithav Vasudeo Ghokhale.

WOUNDED BY SHARP ARMS

77 Sitaram Bhauji Chaudhari. 78 Malhar Ramji Chikate. 79 Ratanchand Balaram Hisri. 80 Purushottam Madhav Sathe. 81 Ramdas Magru Dhobi. 82 Itcharam Kanha Kendre. 83 Sonoo Bayloo Khatre. 84 Sadashiv Kashinath Bapat. 85 Vaman Ananda Chaudhari.

WHY SHIRODA SATYAGRAH WAS CALLED OFF.

—:o:—

"USE OF LATHI—A SERIOUS PROBLEM."

BELGAUM, May 19.

Mr. N. M. Gokhale, captain of the Maharashtra Volunteers, who carried on Salt Satyagraha at Shiroda, has arrived here.

He addressed a large gathering yesterday and described the happenings at Shiroda.

Mr. Gokhale and four other office-bearers of the Maharashtra Satyagraha Mandal have issued a statement to the press which states that the Maharashtra Volunteers, who started Satyagraha at Shiroda on May 12, by taking salt from the depot and selling it have come out successful in the struggle.

So far the following members of the Satyagraha Mandal, namely, Dr. Athalye, Mr. Bhuskute, and Prof. Jawdekar, and several prominent men in Maharashtra including Dr. Lagu, Anna Saheb Sahasrabuddhe, Mr. Patwardhan of Ahmednagar, and Mr. Rajabhau Deshpande of Pimpalner have been arrested.

In all 321 volunteers have been arrested. The volunteers, however, succeeded in bringing away and selling one thousand maunds of salt.

The statement concludes: "Government has now adopted, an attitude of not arresting but using the lathi. This we believe presents a serious aspect. Although we are prepared to face any situation, it is nevertheless essential that an absolutely peaceful atmosphere should prevail in which we can offer Satyagraha, but this will not be possible in view of Government's attitude because other people will have their feelings inflammed. That would be most harmful to our cause and baulk us of the success we have already achieved. Hence, till the atmosphere calms down, we have decided, from May 16, to suspend the "offensive."—A. P.

SJT. HEGDEKATTE JAILED.

BHAGINI MANDAL STARTED AT ANKOLA.

(From Our Correspondent).

ANKOLA, May 19.

Sjt. Hegdekatte, who was arrested on the 18th inst., at Murdeshwar was tried and sentenced, by Mr. Jones, Assistant Collector Sirsi Division, under section 47 of the Salt Act, and 117 I.P.C., to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine, or, in default, 6 months more. As the accused refused to sign the statement he was further sentenced to a fine of Rs. 200 or, in default, one months' simple imprisonment for the contempt of court.

Sjt. Gulvadi was arrested yesterday at Hubli.

(From Publicity Officer Seva Dal Camp Ankola).

ANKOLA, May 19.

Bhagini Mandal has being started here under the guidance of Savitribai of Karwar. At Honnavar, merchants decided not to sell foreign cigarettes or indent fresh stock henceforth, and set fire to the remaining stock publicly. It is also decided to abandon the selling of foreign soaps, and toilette requisites and also to stop indenting for these henceforth.

Murdeshwar (Honnavar Taluka) observed two-days' hartal in honour of Hegdekatte.

According to a report published by the Madras Mail the Burma Shell Company's launch Chukker capsized off Cannanore on 16th May. Three members of the crew, including two Europeans were picked up near the scene of accident and they have since been landed at Colombo safely. Seven persons are missing.—A. P.

Police Snatching Away Gandhi Caps.

SHIRODA, May 20.

Satyagraha Camp: Government repression is on the increase. Policemen are forcibly snatching away Gandhi caps.

The D. S. P. is making house searches for contraband salt. A prominent local leader Vishnu Ganesh Khatkhate has been arrested and removed to Vengurla handcuffed. Ramabhau Parab is also arrested and taken to Vengurla.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ACTION CONDEMNED.

Allahabad Youth League's Rejoinder.

ALLAHABAD, May 21.

The Allahabad Youth League has recorded a resolution strongly condemning the action of the Vice Chancellor of the Allahabad University in issuing a circular to prohibit students from joining the present national movement and has called upon all students of the University to continue their services to their Motherland according to their own lights.—Free Press.

POLICE OPEN FIRE AT JHELUM.

—:o:—

SIMLA, May 21.

The latest official report from Jhelum gives a connected account of happenings in village Kala where the police were compelled to fire on a riotous mob. It points out that demonstrations were made against Raildars and other loyalists with mock funerals and insulting cries. A Police party was greeted with abuse and revolutionary cries. Congress adherents and the crowd refused to disperse whereupon the arrests of ringleaders and the dispersal of the crowd proceeded with.

TWENTY ROUNDS FIRED.

The police party having completed the arrests, began to withdraw. Their route lay between high houses and through narrow lanes and they were being stoned heavily all the time. Single shots were fired from time to time at stone throwers to cover their withdrawal. Twenty rounds of buckshots were fired. Only one (a Jhelum Hindu Youth) appears to have been shot. He received a bullet wound amounting to simple hurt. Seventeen of the police were injured. Altogether 33 persons were arrested. The situation is now reassuring.—A. P.

36 ARRESTS IN LAHORE.

—:o:—

LAHORE, May 21.

A telephonic message says that 36 persons, including the President and Secretary of the Congress Committee were arrested at Jhelum from a procession that had gone to the railway station to meet Pandit Malaviya on his way to Murree. The authorities stopped the procession and ordered its dispersal but this was not obeyed and the abovementioned arrests were made.

Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate has sentenced Messrs. Abdul Qadir Kasuri K. Santanam, L. Thakurdas and Sheikh Mohammad Hayat, Congress leaders to four months' simple imprisonment each under Section 147 I. P. C., and fined them Rs. 100 each under Section 341 and 149 I. P. C. in default to undergo one month's further simple imprisonment.

PROTEST AGAINST THE PRESS GAG.

—:o:—

Nation-Wide Response To Hartal.

NO NATIONALIST PAPERS FOR TWO DAYS.

MADRAS, May 20.

In obedience to the mandate of the All-India Journalists' and Press-owners' Conference, all Nationalist newspapers here observe hartal to-day and to-morrow. The "Justice" has suspended publication to-day.—Free Press.

Nagpur's Protest Against Press Gag.

—:o:—

NAGPUR CITY, May 22.

The Nagpur Journalists' Press Owners' and dealers in press materials met last evening and formed the Nagpur Press Association and recorded strong condemnation of Press Ordinance. A Sub-Committee to draft a constitution was also appointed.

All the presses here remained closed on May 20th and 21st inst. as per resolution passed by the All-India Journalists' Association. —Free Press.

LAHORE PAPERS OBSERVE COMPLETE HARTAL

—:o:—

"War Council's" Ultimatum.

LAHORE, May 21.

In deference to the decision of the Journalists' Conference the local papers did not appear to-day. Three Indian owned English Dailies which had not so far suspended publication also did so to-day. It is understood a "three days' notice has been served on the "Tribune" and the "Hindu Herald" by the "War Council" asking suspension of publication in obedience to the decision of the local journalists, failing which strong picketting is to be resorted to by volunteers from the 25th morning. All Nationalist vernacular dailies suspended publication for a long time in deference to the decision of the Congress Working Committee.

A notice demanding Rs. 3,000 security is served on the keeper of the Bandamataram Press. No security has been demanded from the paper so far.—Free Press.

Ahmedabad Papers Observe Hartal.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, May 21.

All newspapers and printing presses were closed here yesterday and to-day in pursuance of the resolution of the All-Inia Journalists' Conference held in Bombay.—Free Press.

ELEMENTS OF IMPOSSIBILITY.

—:o:—

"Daily Herald" On Gandhiji's Interview.

LONDON, May 22.

The "Daily Herald" commenting on the interview of its correspondent with Mr. Ganahi in prison says that in Mr. Gandhi's own position there seem to be marked elements of impossibility.

The preliminary demand for the abolition of the salt duty and the prohibition of alcohol and imported cloth is surely a mistaken policy from the viewpoint of the Nationalists themselves. Such questions cannot properly be negotiated with the Imperial Government. Whatever may be the outcome of the Round Table Conference they stand within the competence of the Indian Legislature alone.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The paper thinks that much could be done to restore Indian belief in the sincerity of British intentions by the earliest issue of the terms of reference of the Conference followed by an offer of political amnesty contingent upon Congress co-operation in the Conference.

The fact must be faced that without the mutual change of front the present deadlock cannot be solved.

Sir Kingsley Wood has given notice of a question in the Commons for May 23, "whether in the circumstances of Mr. Gandhi's detention, he is permitted to give interviews in prison and if so under what conditions."—Reuter.

MR. SLOCOMBE'S "POLITICAL MISSION."

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

Labour Government on Indian policy, which has been rather marked of late, makes it difficult to assert that the Government's policy will follow lines indicated in the "Daily Herald" but there is no doubt that the publication of the interview has created a change in the atmosphere largely favourable to the initiation of a policy of conciliation.

Mr. Slocombe's assertion that Mahatma Gandhi's cooperation alone can make the conference a reality considerably strengthens the hands of those Labourites who have been insisting on giving generous and unequivocal guarantees about the Government's sincerity to enable the followers of Mahatma Gandhi to participate in the Conference.

MR. BARTLETT'S VIEW.

Hint of another kind, is given in Mr. Bartett's despatch to the "Daily Telegraph" to-day. With the civil disobedience campaign still progressing and with the Simon Commission report a political factor of unknown value, it seems that the present juncture is ill-suited for the commencement o fany negotiations. Says Mr. Bartlett: "Direct negotiations between the Indian Government and Indian nationalists between the Indian nationalists are not expected until after the publication of the Simon Commission report when the Government will make a final effort to secure Congress cooperation."—Free Press Beam Service.

AN "OBJECTIONABLE" WIRE.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, May 21.

The following is a part of the message booked by our Borsad correspondent which was stopped as objectionable by the Telegraph authorities which is being issued by Post:—

"Kashibhai Lallubhai Amin, aged 55, a big and respectable Khatedar of Virsad has been arrested and brought here to-day. Khashibhai is an advocate of non-payment of taxes. His aminat of Rs. 300 per annum was not paid to him by the Government."—Free Press.

AN EX-M. L. C. CONVICTED

—:o:—

Granaries Attached For Recovering Fine.

MAMLUK, May 22..

Mahendranath Walti, ex-M.L.C., was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default to six months' imprisonment more. The fine being unpaid, the local Police immediately attached the granaries in Maiti's compound.—Free Press.

SHIKSHANA PRASARAK MANDAL.—The Nasik Shikshana Prasarak Mandal has received Government Promissory Notes (of 3 1/2 per cent. denomination) worth Rs. 300 from Mrs. Shantabai Waman Nadkarni, interest whe eof is to be utilized in giving a medal to the best scout in the School and two prizes to be awarded in standard fourth for "General" and Sanskrit proficiency, in memory of her late lamented son Prabhakar Nadkarni who was a student of the New English School, Nasik.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service. Ismail building Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, May 22.

Previous Closing Rate	15.10
To-day's Opening	15.06
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	15.20
Difference	plus .10

Broach Expectation Rs. 264

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, May 22.

Previous Closing Rate	7.88
To-day's Opening Rate	7.88
Difference	unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	7.87
Difference	—.1

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London May 22.

Silver Ready	18 10 0 unchanged
Silver Forward	18 9 0 unchanged.

Market.—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, May 22.

Without Duty	46	1	0
With Duty	52	4	0

"SHOULD MUSLIMS JOIN CONGRESS?"

—:o:—

Overwhelming Majority Reply "Yes," At A Lecture.

At a meeting of the Muslim Brotherhood held at the Halai Memon Anjumal Hall, Mr. Turab delivered a lecture on "Should Muslims Join the Satyagraha Campaign?" Mr. J. A. Vakil took the chair. By an overwhelming majority it was decided at the end of the debate that Muslims should join the present campaign to win freedom for India.

At the outset, Mr. Turab dealing at some length with the argument commonly advanced by Muslims that both in its object and origin the present struggle is not a national one but purely Hindu—effectively dismissed such a contention and treated the idea of the majority warring against the minorities with a view to submerge them, as palpably ridiculous and evens "imbecile." In confirmation of this point Mr. Turab quoted extracts from the letter of Pundit Jawharlal Nehru addressed before his imprisonment to Mahadeo Desai which has since had widespread publicity.

Muslims were taught from their very infancy, said Mr. Turab, the love of liberty. Having briefly summed up the causes that make for the bondage of India to England, the lecturer said there was no way open, to Indians but to follow the Mahatma. The Boycott of British goods, he said, was the master key to the locked gate of Bureaucracy behind which the freedom of India was shut up. Mr. Turab said if anybody still had any faith in British promises let him remember how the Balfour Declaration was forced upon the Arabs violating sacred pledges, What true Musalman could keep out of the national struggle after this tale of British betrayal? If nothing else, atleast let Mussalmans turn earnestly to education and social regeneration and become a powerful organised body.

The meeting was then thrown open to debate in which several speakers joined and one of them ridiculed the idea of the Round Table Conference.

PROSCRIBED LITERATURE.

Whole Of Berar Defies Order.

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, May 20.

A largely attended meeting of men and women of Malkapur was held on the 18th inst, to break the order of proscribed literature, Mr. Motilal Kela presiding. Mr. Brijlal Biyani and Mrs. Pramila Devi Oka from Akola and Mr. Krishnaro Gardgaonkar delivered speeches explaining why the law was to be broken.

Passages from the proscribed books were read by many volunteers, the President himself reading one. A proscribed poem was recited by Mrs. Pramila Oka, and it was followed by the whole meeting.

LIQUOR PICKETING BY LADY VOLUNTEERS.

Lady volunteers at Akola will start the campaign of liquor picketing from 20th inst. There will be a procession of men and women which will go to every liquor shop and request the shop-keeper to give up the trade of selling liquor. In his failing to agree picketing will actually begin from the 21st inst. Picketing will be done by lady volunteers alone. The ladies of Akola are doing immense work for the movement of Swaraj.

LAW BROKEN ALL OVER BERAR.

As decided by the Berar Provincial War Cabinet the law of proscribed literature was broken at all Taluq places in Berar on 18th May. Large meetings were held at every Taluq place and speakers from District headquarters had been deputed to address the meetings. The breaking of law was resorted to "en masse," all assembled taking part in reciting or reading the passage. The law would further be broken from village to village.

"WAY OUT FOR THE GOVERNMENT".

.. DOMINION STATUS. ....

ALLAHABAD, May 22.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, in a press statement refers to the possibility of a move for peace between the Government and the Congress and says:—

"I met some of the Congress leaders in Bombay. The general impression left on my mind by our talks is that while they are not prepared to sue for peace, they will welcome any honourable peace on honourable terms. I think the way to meet the situation is for the Government to make up its mind clearly and declare unequivocally as to the establishment of a Dominion Status constitution subject to safeguards. Once Dominion Status is conceded, I lay stress rather on the character of the safeguards than on Dominion Status."—Free Press.

Hyderabad, May 21. — The District Magistrate of Sukkur has ordered the keeper of the Tilak Press and the Printer of the Sindhi, Sukkur, to deposit Rs. 500 each as security. —A. P.

"SHEER IMPOSSIBILITY TO HOLD DOWN INDIA BY FORCE."

—:o:—

Priests Protest Against Persecution.

"Gandhi's Movement Should Command Reverence Of All Churches."

—Rev: A. D. Belden.

LONDON, May 21.

Tales of official excesses continue to come in but so far no open public protest has been raised. Still, one hears in private growingly indignant protests against Martial Law and the other forms of repression.

Three causes have contributed in main to the absence of public protests so far. Lord Irwin is credited with being in sympathy with Indian aspirations and it is considered that Lord Irwin will not permit more than the necessary force in preserving law and order. It is further believed that under another Viceroy things would easily have been much worse.

Another reason which prevents public men from protesting seems to be that the Labour Cabinet is on the whole sympathetic to India and that nothing should be done to weaken its hands or deflect its programme. The third cause is the general reputation for untrustworthiness which news reports from India have earned for themselves.

RELIGIOUS BODIES PURTURBED.

It is noteworthy that though the press and the public continue to be silent, religious bodies have begun to voice their protests. Though not politically effective the protests from these bodies indicate the growing sense of public resentment of official excesses. The Society of Friends recently issued an appeal to the Viceroy suggesting the necessity of an amicable settlement. Besides there have been two more notable protests.

Dr. Norwards presided last week over the annual assembly of the Congregational Union and in the course of his presidential address made a reference to the Indian situation. He urged the immediate proclamation of the generous principle of self-determination. Not only was such an announcement necessary but it must be emphasised that they will lead to early consumation of India's desire for Swaraj.

SHEER IMPOSSIBILITY.

In his Sunday sermon at Whitefields Tabernacle, the Rev. A. D. Belden, a prominent non-conformist preacher declared: "It is sheer impossibility to hold down India by force."

Referring to the reports of disturbances Rev. Belden said that occasional violence was almost inevitable under the present repressive administration. Acknowledging the strength and justice of the nationalist cause, he said that the steady and successful progress of Mahatma Gandhi's movement was a phenomenon which should command the awe and reverence of all Christian churches.

WAR OFFICE.

Opinion among the Left-wing Labourites is growing more and more restive. Complaints are bitter that India Office has assumed the aspect of the War Office in 1914 and is issuing communiques or giving replies to the House which are ominously reminiscent of 1914—Communiques which used to say: "situation is well in hand," "Later reports show casualties were heavier than at first expected" and similar things.

PARTY MEETING TO BE HELD.

The I. L. P. members have been doing their best to get at the truth with regard to India and their attempts on the floor of House have been so far unsuccessful. An attempt is now being made to compepl Mr. Benn to disclose Government's policy and twenty members have signed a requisition demanding a special party meeting to discuss the entire position. It is certain that Government's recent policy will be subjected to a storng and severe criticism.

At some time Left-wingers are not sure how best they could achieve their object. They fear they are in a hopeless minority and could do nothing effective as yet.—Free Press Beam Service.

HISTORIC DOCUMENT FROM YERAWDA PRISON.

(Continued from page 1.)

everything, even violence withoutoffering resistance.

"I AM AN OPTIMIST."

I asked if he thought that in a struggle between law-breakers and the authorities Government could acknowledge defeat, and Gandhi smiled.

"I am an optimist", he said. "In forty years of struggle I have frequently been told I was attempting the impossible, but invariably I proved the contrary".

"Nevertheless he did not refuse to negotiate. "My life has been nothing but a record of settlements," he declared. If the Government was in earnest in its desire to satisfy India it should grant the eleven points demanded in his last letter to the Viceroy "I can only judge the tree by its fruits," he repeated over and over again. "Until we get satisfaction we shall fight on until the end, and give our lives if need be in the cause of Indian freedom. We shall fill all the jails in India with our passive resisters and our breakers of the Salt Laws, and we shall make all administration impossible by our opposition."

"NEGOTIATION WOULD STILL BE NECESSARY."

Mr. Gandhi admitted however, that even in the remote event of victory negotiation would still be necessary, and he was prepared to do anything to avoid bloodshed and suffering if the essential cause of Indian nationalism did not lose thereby.

From our subsequent conversation I gathered that even at this critical hour a settlement is possible and that Mr. Gandhi is prepared to recommend to Congress the suspension of the Civil Disobedience movement and co-operation in the Round Table Conference on the following terms:—

(1) The terms of reference of the Round Table Conference to include the framing of a Constitution giving India "the substance of independence"

(2) Satisfaction to be granted to Mr. Gandhi's demands for the repeal of the Salt Tax, the prohibition of liquor, and a ban on foreign cloth.

(3) An amnesty for prisoners convicted of political offences to coincide with the end of the Civil Disobedience campaign.

(4) The remaining seven points raised in Mr. Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy to be left for future discussion.

NEGOTIATE WITH GANDHI.

I believe Mr. Gandhi only needs to be convinced of the sincerity of the British Government's intentions to offer his co-operation. The Indian Government will court disaster if it persists in its tragic error of regarding Mr. Gandhi and Congress as a negligible political force in India. Many celebrated Indian moderates have confessed to me during the past week that Mr. Gandhi alone possesses the confidence of the masses and that the communal differences upon which the Government now places so much mistaken emphasis are capable of solution if the Government can reach an agreement with Mr. Gandhi. His co-operation alone can make the Round Table Conference a reality.

Is the Government prepared to make an honourable peace with him? Negotiation is still possible, and after my two meetings with Mr. Gandhi in prison I am convinced that conciliation will be met with conciliation but that violence on either side will never compel the surrender of the other. An incalculable disaster may yet be avoided by the frank recognition that the imprisoned Mahatma now incarnates the very soul of India."

NEW EDITOR OF THE "YOUNG INDIA".

MR. JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM.

KARACHI, May 21.

It is understood that under instructions left by Mahatma Gandhi, the staff of the "Young India" have approached Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram to take up the Editorship of the "Young India."

Mr. Jairamdas has agreed to do so and will be editing the paper from the 22nd inst. He will, however, continue to remain in Sindh and edit the paper from there.—Free Press.

League & Wireless Service.

LONDON, May 21.

Geneva.—M. Motta on behalf of the Swiss Government and Sir Eric Drummond on behalf of the League of Nations have signed an agreement to establish a wireless srvice normally working under a Swiss Company, but passing exclusively into the hands of the League in case of emergency.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

BOMBAY, May 22.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.—A. P.

U. S. FARM BOARD FOUND TO HURT COTTON CONSUMERS.

Relation To Cotton Exchanges Discussed.

MEASURES TO STABILIZE PRICES.

Holding Of Co-operatives.

Mr. A. Levy Jr. of Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., writing in the "Journal of Commerce" states just over a year ago our present Government administration took office with the avowed intention of aiding the farmers of the coutry to overcome their unsatisfactory economic position. Such a move undoubtedly deserves and has the hearty indorsement of every class of the country's industry, and the fulfilment of this political promise would meet opposition from no one; provided, of course it is possible of accomplishment without working hardship on any other group of industry.

Cotton is the nation's chief source of revenue derived from the soil. It is highly important that the growers of this great commodity be assured of a fair return for their efforts. but it does not seem possible that any plan for accomplishing this would be attempted of so short-sighted a nature that if proffers a very small temporary benefit to the growers at the expanse of incalculably greater losses to the equally important consuming end of the industry. The latter is and has been for several years, in an admittedly unsatisfactory financial position, so that, to force further heavy losses upon it seems for whatever reason, inexcusable. Nevertheless, just such a situation has been created—in complete disregard of the postulates laid down by the President and without heed to the dictates of common fairness.

The recently re-created Federal Board is the instrument through which the attempt to aid the farmer is being made, and we think it should be mentioned that its present efforts in that direction may have been more or less forced upon it by conditions already in existence and as presenting the easiest way out of a difficult position. The principles and motives of the members of the Farm Board cannot be questioned, but lacking long experience in the cotton business, they apparently are acting on advice which has not given full consideration to the ultimate effects of their policies.

FARM BOARD ORGANISATION.

The Farm Board was organized just about coincident with the beginning of the movement of the present season's cotton crop. It had hardly had time to organize and certainly had not had an opportunity to develop a matured policy for long term operations when falling cotton prices rushed it into its first important decision: to attempt an immediate stabilization of prices.

Its method of accomplishing this was to agree to lend nearly 16c. per pound on all cotton delivered to existing co-operative associations. When the market declined nearly to this level (and subsequently much below it), the co-operative associations received a substantial portion of the crop from farmers who were anxious to obtain the benefit of the Government's assistance. The co-operative associations, feeling that the Government's backing would probably sustain prices, sold very little of the cotton received by them. More explicitly, they "fixed prices" on very little of their cotton, since whenever they disposed of the actual cotton, they replaced it bale for bale, with the purchase of a future contract, mostly in the New York market. These contracts for future delivery were bought in the delivery months running from last December up to the coming July. As the expiration date for December, then January and March, contracts approached, their contracts were tranferred to the coming May and July positions, with the result that the co-operative associations now are collectively "long" of May and July contracts to a total variously estimated from 500.000 to 1.000,000 bales of cotton.

Now, however, comes the unfortunate part of the situation—the most recent action of the Farm Board's subsidiaries, the co-opeatives. Some months ago the Farm Board authorized the formation of the American Cotton Co-operative Association to act as a central agency for handling the cotton received by all of the individual local co-operative associations, already in existence. Acting under the direction of this body, all of the futures contracts held by the various co-operative associations were concentrated en bloc in the hands on a single New York brokerage house, for purposes of simplified handling. This is no cause for objection. But a few weeks ago, the co-cperatives allowed the impression to be created that they will demand delivery on all the contracts which they hold for May and July delivery.

HALF CENTURY OF EVOLUTION

Of course, any future contract is made with the idea that delivery may be made, and, if made accepted in fulfilment of the contract. Through its half century of evolution, however the futures contract on the cotton exchanges have become principally a "hedge" contract by means of which both buyers and sellers throughout the entire cotton trade have established prices, by far the greater portion of the contracts being liquidated by contra transactions in the market, with delivery in fulfilment of the obligation occurring only in unusual circumstances. The trade has grown so accustomed to the utilization of futures contracts in the normal course of business that they are not only not regarded with the disdain in which they were once held but have become absolutely indispensable in one way or another to every branch of the industry. Naturally, some of those who employ the futures contract as part of their normal operations are not in a position to deliver or accept delivery if required.

MILLS & HEDGE CONTRACTS.

Take, for example, a mill which has purchased say, 1.000 bales of cotton from the farmer (through a middleman, usually). The mill paid the farmer about the market price for this cotton and paid additionally for the shipping charges to the mill, which might be considerable. Suppose this purchase was in December and that the mill did not expect to dispose of the products from this cotton until July. To eliminate the market risk during the interval, the mill sold 1,000 bales of July futures on, say, the New York Cotton Exchange. Naturally, the mill does not wish to deliver the cotton on these contracts; in fact, a good portion, or possibly all of it, will by that time be held in the shape of goods. Or even if not yet spun, it would cost transportation charges (both ways) plus a penalty due to the nature of the futures contract, which is not quite so valuable as a "spot" contract, if delivery were insisted upon. Normally, therefore the futures contracts will be liquidated in the open market.

(To be continued.)

SUBSTITUTE FOR HORLICK'S MILK

—:o:—

In the list prepared by Dr. Satokye, of British Patent Medicines and Foods I note he has included Horlicks Malted Milk. As your readers may not be able to readily find a substitute for Horlicks I wish to state that a very excellent malted milk is available in the market under the name of Thompson's Double Malted Milk from America.

I have used this milk with every excellent results for my children. There was an appreciative increase in their weight in a very few days. I purchased the milk at Manu Bros. of Parsi Bazar but I suppose every prominent dealer stocks it.

Yours etc.
A. READER.

Bombay, May 15.

BENARES UNIVERSITY.

Examination Results.

—:o:—

The following is the list of candidates who have passed (1) the LL.B. (Final) Examination, (2) Praveshika Examination and (3) M.A. Examination of the Benares Hindu University, held in the month of March 1930:—

Badri Narayan Singh, Bhagwati Singh, Bhaskar Dutt Misra, Doodh Nath Mishra, Gadiraju Jagannadharaju, Jagannath Pande, Kali Mardan Singh, Madan, Mallimadugula Jagannadharao, Mokkapati Punnayya, Purushottam Lal Srivastava, Ram Saran Singh, Shyama Pado Banerji, Sirigeri Narayana Rao, Suraj Nath Pande, Uttam Chand Kochar, Durgadas B. Bhaskar.

Praveshika Examination.

—:o:—

Durgaprasad Richharia, Harprasad Sharma, Khushal Chandra Jain, Shankar Prasad Dwivedi, Brajnandan Malaviya, Jagadish Chandra Bhattacharya, Jwala Prasad Dwivedi, Jhinkumisra Upnam Srikant, Nirban Singh Asthana, Padmaraj Jain, Pannalal Sharma, Mathuradutt Joshi, Maheshwar Parsad Shukla, Ramesh Chandra Sharma, Radha Krishna Shukla, Ramdeva Sharma, Ramavatar Sharma, Ramsubag Misra, Rudraradhya Sharma, Lakshmi Narayan Sharma, Basudeva Prasad Shukla, Shiva Kumar Sharma, Shiva Prasad Dwivedi, Haridas Acharyya, Kebalanand Tripathi, Pashupati Misra.

M. A. Examination.

—:o:—

PHILOSOPHY: Ganesh Prasad Verma, Man Bahadur Singh, Ram Pratap Singh.

N.B.—The results of the M.A Examination in Politics and Economics will be announced later.

M. Sc. Examination.

—:o:—

BOTANY: Hira Singh., Kapileshwara Prasad, Raghu Nandan Pande.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY: Sisir Kumar Gangopadhyay.

N.B.—The results of the M.Sc. Examination in Chemistry and Geology will be announced later.

L. C. P. S. Examination.

—:o:—

Out of 172 candidates who appeared at the First L.C.P.S. Examination held last month the following 94 have passed:—

P S Babre, J G Balgi, Miss K V Behere, V M Bendre, G S Bhat, H B Bhat, P S Bhat, N P Bilimoria, B J Bodas, R V Dalvi, M R Datar, A J Dave, C S Desai, F M Desai, K C Desai, R G Deshmukh, H D Dewan, M J Doshi, Miss K K Ekbote, Miss H S Gawankar, K R Ghadi, S D Habbu, S M Hindalekar, B B Ingale, M V Jahagirdar, C L Jhaveri, Mrs. P M Jog, D S Joglekar, G K Joshi, S D Kathuria, V S Kempanawar, Miss A S Khambata, P Kisku, V B Korgaonkar, Miss S S Kothari, G K Kulkarni, R C Mankad, B M Marchandia, I K Mehta, T N Mehta, E K Merchant, S H Mir, R M Nadpurohit, T C Nandwani, N N Naravane, D G Nene, Miss K K Nilkar, V B Pajankar, K I Pandya, P S Parchure, Miss M R Parmanand, C L Patel, Miss H K Patel, N H Patel, C M Patil, G M Patil, Miss Y B Patkar, M H Patwardhan, R K Pavri, H S Penkar, V R Phanasgaonkar, K R Pole, M R Pradhan, A G M I Quraishi, M R Raddi, B G Rajeshirke, B A Ranade, R G Randive, U S Rao, B S Ratnakar, H S Sakhalkar, K N Sarvaiya, V G Sashihithal, D R Sathe, M N Sathe, K M Shah, R G Shah, R G Shah, R I Shah, V C Shah, F A S M Shaikh, P A Sharma, T P Sharvage, D G Shiralkar, N S Someia, A G Thakar, D V Thakar, Mrs. T Tirungari, K J Upadhya, A A Vaidya, D J Vaishnav, N N Vaishnav, R B Varma, R T Vyas.

THE PALESTINE DAY.

—:o:—

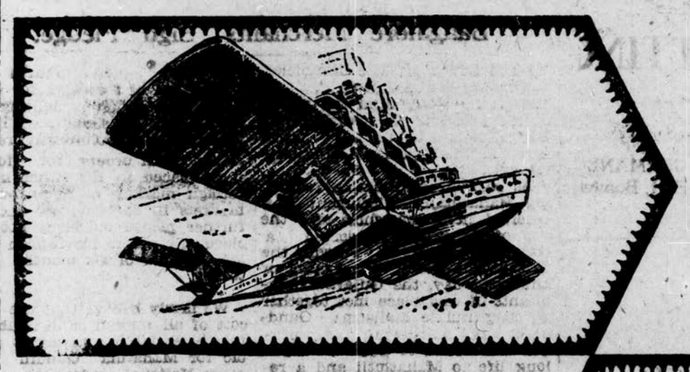
To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is only due to the efforts and troubles of Sirdar Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha, the President of the Muslim Committee, and its members, the Bombay Muslims observed complete hartal, huge procession started and a meeting of about 1-1|2 lakhs of Muslims was held on Friday.

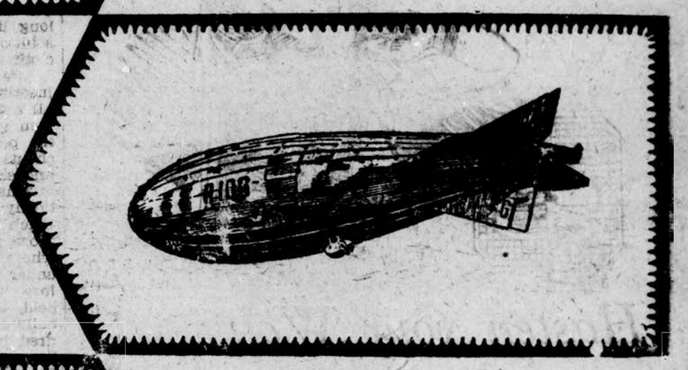
By the grace of God the programme of the Palestine Day ended peacefully and successfully for which I thank heartily all the members of the Muslim Committee and Muslims of Bombay in general.—Yours, etc.,

HAJI OSMAN HAJI SALEH-MAHOMED POONAWALLA.

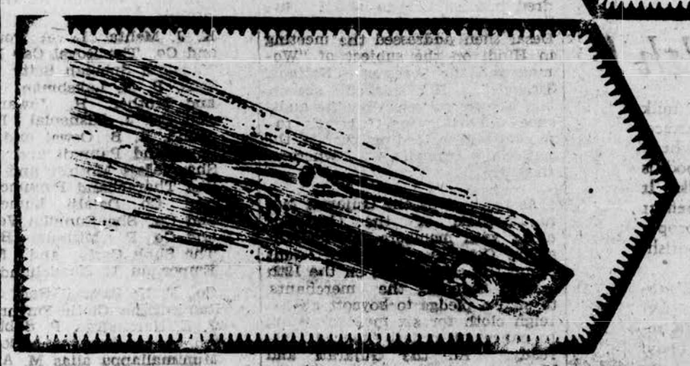
Bombay, May 17.



WORLD'S LARGEST FLYING SHIP "DORNIER DoX"



WORLD'S LARGEST AIR SHIP "R 100"



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used in every case—

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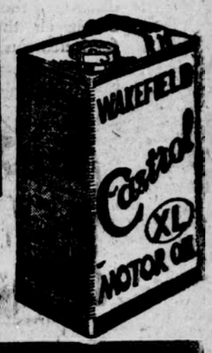

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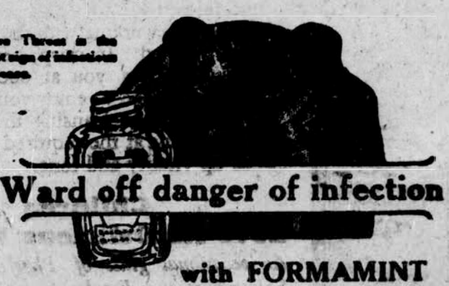

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SPECIALIST
With Fresh Experience from the
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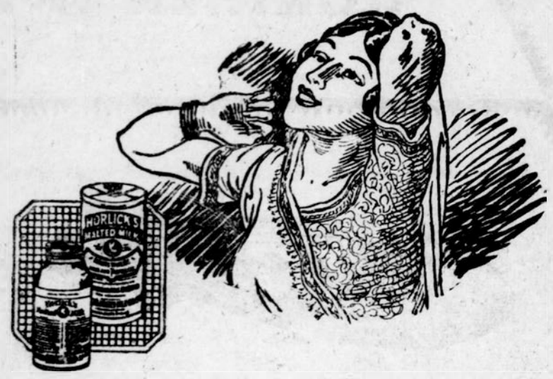
Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., 275, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay



Hasten your Way back to Health!

SICKNESS and fevers strain the constitution, draining the body of its vitality. To assist rapid recovery, the bones and muscles and nerves and brain must be given food that contains all the materials of reconstruction in the exact proportions demanded by Nature.

After many years of research, one of England's most successful Chemists discovered the way of combining all the invaluable food elements of rich full-cream English cows' milk with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat.

This wonderful food is Horlick's Malted Milk. It requires little digestive effort and yet it gives in proper proportions all the nourishment the body needs.

Start taking Horlick's today! You will soon feel the strength of health returning to your body. Doctors everywhere use and recommend Horlick's, so follow their example and advice. You will see the creamy purity of the health-giving powder through the glass, and remember, human hands never touch Horlick's during manufacture.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK
Made in England

All Chemists and good Bazaar Shops stock HORLICK'S

At Last—

A TONIC LAXATIVE

By combining the laxative and refreshing properties of an effervescing 'salt' with the invigorating elements of the famous Tonic Phosferine, a real *tonic* health salt has been evolved, which is quite free from the enervating effects of the old-fashioned salts.

Phosferine Health Salt coaxes your digestion into working with the smoothness nature intended. Its crisp, clean, stimulating flavour puts you at once into that bright, alert mood to enjoy your breakfast. After thoroughly cleansing the system of impurities, just at the required moment, it builds up vitality and tone.

Children Love its Delicious Flavour

An occasional glass of Phosferine Health Salt will at once dispel summer lassitude and that tired, languid feeling due to errors of diet or incomplete elimination of waste matter.

Phosferine HEALTH SALT

Tones as it Cleanses

preparation is made and guaranteed by the Proprietors of Phosferine.
From all Chemists and Druggists
(ASHTON AND PARSONS) LIMITED, LONDON, ENGLAND, Europe
NORLICKS MALTED MILK CO., LIMITED, CALCUTTA

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

Bangalore Merchants' Sign Pledge.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We beg to inform you that though far away from the centre of the struggle, the Gujaratis of Bangalore are taking an active part in the present national struggle.

As soon as information regarding Mahatmaji's internment was received here, the whole of the city of Bangalore observed a complete hartal on Tuesday the 6th instant. On the evening of the same day, the Gujarati inhabitants of this place met together to congratulate Mahatma Gandhi on his internment. A prayer was offered to God to give long life to Mahatmtji and a resolution to boycott all foreign cloth was unanimously passed.

After the proceedings of the meeting were over a procession of all the Gujarati ladies and gentlemen went round the city carrying the portrait of Mahatmaji amidst shouts of "Long Live Mahatmaji" and singing national songs. The citizens of Bangalore enthusiastically joined the procession so much so that by the time the procession reached the plale where a public meeting organised under the auspices of the Bangalore Congress Committee was held, the procession which originally numbered about three hundred had swollen to about five thousand. Mrs. Nanda Gouri Desai then addressed the meeting in Hindi on the subject of "Women and the present National Struggle". Her spirited speech had a powerful effect on the audience. This is for Gujaratis today to take a leading part in the national struggle, wherever they are.

As resolved by the Gujarati Mahajan, some of the Gujaratis along with members of the Bangalore Congress Committee went round the cloth shops on the 12th instant inducing the merchants to sign a pledge to boycott all foreign cloth for six months' and to cancel all orders placed already. All the Gujarati and Marwari merchants willingly signed the pledge. Messrs. Kapurchand and Co., who are a leading firm in this City cancelled orders worth sixty thousand rupees on the spot.

The good work is progressing and we are sure of a willing response from all the merchants of this place.—Yours, etc.,

CHIMANLAL, B. DESAI,
for Gujarati Mahajan.

Bangalore City,
May 15, 1930.

"OUR PLEDGE TO THE COUNTRY."

We realise that it is our first duty towards our Nation to boycott all foreign cloth as the most important step towards the attainment of Swarajya for which the whole Nation is fighting today. We, the signatories of this pledge hereby voluntarily resolve to cancel all orders for foreign cloth placed so far either in the foreign markets or in any of the markets in our country, and do further pledge ourselves not to place any orders for foreign cloth for a period of six months from to-day.

We firmly believe that the boycott of all foreign cloth is absolutely essential in making it possible for Mahatma Gandhi and other National leaders who are at present in jail to be released, and in making every individual Indian a free and independent citizen. We will therefore stick to pledge considering it our first duty towards the Nation and towards ourselves.

(Signed.) Messrs., Shah Brothers, Ratilal and Co., Kapurchand and Co., Chabildas Dayabhai and Co., Dhanjibhai Javerchand and Co., D. Kesrimull and Co., Chothmull Naviaji and Co., V. Amichand and Co., Shah Motichand Sheshmull, S. B. Amalokchand and Co., Manmull Rajaji and Co., Bhagavandas and Co., K. J. Mehta, L. A. Pourwal and Co., The Royal Cap Mart, Yadalam Subbiah Setty and Sons, P. M. Lakshman Row and Brother, H. Jawanmull and Co., J. Kishenlal Roopchand, R. B. Oswal and Co., Devichand Pannaji and Co., Sha Vallaji Motriji and Co., Sha Tharachand Punumchand and Co., Dalalji Lumchand and Co., Sha Sunnilal Veesaji and Co., P. Mithulal Bhora, The Shah Cycle and Motor Emporium, H. Nemichand and Co., P. N. Satwaji Rao, Sree Ramkrishna Cloth Emporium, J. E. Narsingrao, P. Subbarama Chetty Bros. and Co., M. Munimallappa alias M. Abboy, Mirza Abdul Rahim Beig, M. Chandoba Roa, Abdul Azeez Abdul Satar, P. Sunthoji Rao and Brother, Abdul Aziz Ghouse Sahib, Abdul Rahiman Sahib and Sons, Abdul Aseez and Brother, M. Adinamiah Setty, P. C. Gangoji Rao, Abdul Khder Sagir, A. Chinnappa, D. Venkatramanappa, M. Ramiah, B. Ramaswamy Rao, A. N. Siva Rama Rao and Bros., N. Krishniah Setty and Son, A. V. Krishnajee Rao, C. Lakshmiah and Sons, M. Munivenkatappa Lhikkanarayanappa, Patdi Munisamappa, A. V. Mohanatha Moodr.

Pyorrhea is Curable.

ONE MORE DISCOVERY

by the inventor of the world-renowned panacea AMRITDHARA.

Pyorrhea and early dental-decay is a 'gift' of modern civilization. 90 P. C. of the civilized people have it after the age of 40 and almost 60 per cent before. It does not only wreck the teeth and gums, but also poisons the whole system. A good many ailments of the stomach, liver, and brain are traceable to this fell disease. After persistent experiments we are now placing before the public.

T. D. SHARMA'S PYORRHEA-SET

which will surely prevent and cure Pyorrhea and other teeth and gum troubles.

WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT:—

1. Those who keep the set in use will insure themselves against decay and infection. Bright teeth and clean gums will be theirs and they will never get Pyorrhea.
2. Pyorrhea in its preliminary stage will completely be cured.
3. Patients of advanced and Chronic Pyorrhea will find far greater relief than any other medicine invented up till now, could give.

THIS SET CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING MEDICINES

1. Rougan Masiha. This is a unique healing medicine for all poisonous wounds such as fistula, deep rooted ulcers; cancers and glut. Can be applied to ringworm, eczema, etc., diluted with water its gargles will relieve sore throat.

This is to be applied to the gums and into the crevices. Price Rs. 1-8, Sample 0-6-0.

2. Tooth Powder No. 6. To be used in the morning. It kills germs etc., prevents caries as it is an antiseptic dentifrice for the prevention and treatment of Pyorrhea and promotion of oral health.

3. Tooth Powder No. 4, A highly medicated dentifrice for the correction of soft, spongy, receding, bleeding gums, for the maintenance of Tooth and Gum Health. To be used at bed time. Price Re. 1-8 per tube.

4. Amritdhara Lotion. For gargling after meals or any time. It inhibits the activity and growth of micro organism and is a safe and pleasant antiseptic. It not only prevents tartar, but also cures throat troubles. It is a preparation for general antiseptic use in domestic medicine. Price Re. 1-2.

Postal and Tele. Address:— **AMRITDHARA, 29, LAHORE.**

MANAGER, *Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, Lahore.*

High Court Pleader's Protest To Viceroy.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

NAGPUR, May 17.

Mr. P. K. Salve, High Court Pleader, Nagpur, has renounced his title of Rao Saheb, which had been conferred on him in recognition of his services in the cause of recruiting during the last Great War, and he returned his medal to the Viceroy as a protest against the policy of repression adopted by the Government.

In a long letter addressed to the Viceroy, Mr. Salve, who is an Indian Christian, strongly condemns the British Government for showing mistrust of Indians during and after the War in spite of the great and genuine sacrifices made by the Indian soldiers. Amongst other things, he characterises the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, at mid-night and in the manner in which it was made, as an unChristian act, and refuses to wear any decoration or tiltle ffrom an un-Christian Government.

B. O. Diploma Examination.

—:o:—

The Central Education Board at its meeting held on the 13th April 1930, has fixed the following dates for holding the Bank Officers' Diploma Examination. The examination fee is Rs. 10.

11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Saturday, 26th July 1930 Subject Banking Law and Practice, maximum marks 100.

3 p.m. to 6 p.m., Saturday, 26th July 1930, Subject Co-operative Banking, History and Problems, maximum marks 100.

11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Sunday, 27th July 1930, Subject Banking Accounts and Office Management, maximum marks 100.

3 p.m. to 6 p.m. Sunday 27th July 1930, Subject Agricultural Supply and Marketing, maximum marks 100.

The Bank Officers' Examination will be held in English at Bombay in the Institute's buildling, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay, on the appointed days. Cards will be issued for passing in any of the specified subjects but the Diploma will be awarded on production of pass cards for all the subjects and the Certificate for the Co-operative Certificate Examination.

Applications with the examination fee should reach the Honorary Secretary, on or before the 30th June, 1930.

Ladies' Sewing Classes Examination Results

—:o:—

The Mahila Mandal, Parel, which is the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay, holds daily classes for women in the afternoon. A syllabus has been drawn up and instructions in Sewing and Cutting imparted according to that syllabus. Recently the students in the Junior Classes were examined both in theoretical and practical work. Thirty-eight students were declared successful out of 51 who appeared at the examination. The following is the list of successful students in order of merit:—

Junior Course (Training for six months):

1. Miss Pachubai Navalkar, 2. Miss Segulibai Mores, 3. Mrs. Parvatibai Ajgaonkar, 4. Miss Manoramabai Pitale, 5. Miss Shashikala Gidh, 6. Mrs. Sitabai Bakhale, 7. Miss Champubai Dadarkar, 8. Miss Lilabai Chemburkar, 9. Mrs. Umabai Kulkarni, 10. Miss Vatsalabai Pradhan, 11. Miss Kamalabai Khavanekar, 12. Miss Sophi Elizar, 13. Mrs. Savtribai Joshi, 14. Mrs. Indirabai Surve, 15. Miss Earusha David, 16. Mrs. Vasundharabai Kirtikar, 17. Miss Kamalabai Vadhavkar, 18. Mrs. Kamalabai Bhide, 19. Mrs. Shantabai Palav, 20. Mrs. Salubai Kamali, 21. Miss Indirabai Dandekar, 22. Mrs. Luxmibai Amadekar, 23. Miss Lilabai Dalvi, 24. Mrs. Parvatibai Sohoni, 25. Miss Ratanbai Chalkar, 26. Miss Mathurabai Paralkar, 27. Mrs. Luxmibai Kale, 28. Miss Gulabbai Mokashi, 29. Mrs. Luxmibai Khadilkar, 30. Mrs. Durgabai Damale, 31. Mrs. Manoramabai Mazagaonkar, 32. Mrs. Kamalabai Raoot, 33. Mrs. Vijayaluxmi Thakkar, 34. Mrs. Rukhminibai Desai, 35. Miss Parvatibai Tatake, 36. Miss Sitabai Kelasekar, 37. Mrs. Luxmibai Javalekar, 38. Mrs. Kashibai Lad.

Indian Football League.

—:o:—

In the Indian Football League, two more matches were decided during the last week-end. On Saturday, the Portuguese Association played the Kamara United and defeated them by 4 goals to one.

On Sunday the City Police met the Bombay Printers on the Bengal Club Ground at Parel and suffered a defeat to the tune of four goals to nil.

ADVANCE SWADESHI.

—:o:—

Mandal Started By Bhatia Volunteer Corps.

The Swadeshi Uttejak Mandal has been started under the auspices of the Bhatia Volunteers Corps. The following are the aims and objects of the Mandal:

(1) To float the sale of Indian-made clothes as well as other articles, on a very broad scale.

(2) To encourage Indian insurance companies, indian banks and Indian steamer companies, thereby diminishing the relation with the foreign Insurance companies, banks and steam navigation companies.

(3) In order to carry out the aforesaid objects mentioned in clause 1 and 2 to enlist volunteers.

The following arrangement has been done forthwith for fulfilment of clause 1 and 2 aforesaid:—

On and from Monday, the 19th instant a motor bus carrying pure Swadeshi cloth as well as other articles is kept moving throughout the city and suburbs for the sale of the abovesaid goods. The goods will be obtained direct from the manufacturers and no profits will be made on it.

The manufacturers of Swadeshi articles and those desirous of selling their Indian made goods in this lorry are requested to submit their samples and quotations to the Secretary at aforesaid office.

The work of enlisting volunteers for the aforesaid purpose has commenced. Those who wish to have themselves enrolled should apply to the Secretary, "Swadeshi Uttejak Mandal," No. 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Lahore, May 18.—The marriage of the second daughter of Sir Fazli Hussein was solemnised last night with Malik Akbar Hayat Khan son of Nawab Malik Mohd. Hayat Khan Noon, Commissioner, Lahore Division, and younger brother of Hon. Malik FerozekhanNoon, Minister of Local Self-Government.—A. P.

Jammu, May 18.—The Maharaja of Kashmir's Government assure intending European visitors that there is no truth in rumours about Gandhi demonstrations in the State.—A. P.

Benares, May 18.— Madho Sukla, well-known Hindi poet has been arrested at Ghazipur in connection with a speech he made there.—A. P.

Municipal Co-operative Institute

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Tenants' Welfare Institute, a special meeting was convened in the Corporation Hall on Wednesday evening the 14th Inst. In connection with a progressive scheme of Municipal Co-Operative Institute, in order to start such concerns as have not yet been introduced by Government ever since the inauguration of the Co-Operative Credit Movement in the Bombay Presidency, from October 1904. Mr. J. W. Gomes, Bar-at-Law, who is one of the promoters of the Tenants' Welfare Institute (started in October 1924) presided.

Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerni explained the disadvantages of the existing system of he Co-operative Credit Movement, inspite of the fact that the Department, has of late years been managed with a top-heavy expenditure for developing the movement. And Mr. Kulkerni remarked, that though the Co-Operative Movement had not made a substantial progress in its activities in the right direction from the public point of view, yet, it had made a substantial progress so far as the Development of the Reserved Fund is concerned, which was now, not less than Rs. 80 lacs, and which is indivisible under the Co-Operative Act.

REGISTRAR'S POWERS.

Moreover, under powers vested in the Registrar of Co-Operative Societies, under Act., III of 1925, the Registrar was empowered to cancel a registered Co-Operative society if he found that a society was not properly managed, no matter whether the society has more assets than its liabilities; and the consequence of these powers, vested in the Registrar, was far from satisfactory, with the result that not less than 457 Co-Operative societies had been cancelled upto the end of March 1929; and so, the Registrar was now in possession of a pretty large sum, as the total assets of these cancelled societies were much more than its liabilities, whereby there was a substantial surplus of Rs. 126,000 over which the share-holding members of these 457 cancelled societies have no control at all. That was why, Mr. Kulkerni stated that by his persevering efforts ever since June 1914, he was now in a position to go a step further and that is, to start the Municipal Co-Operative Institute which would enable him to promote Tenant-Ownership housing, clerical (Rent Redemption) Housing Colonies, Primary Schools, Loan-Scholarship Educational Movement and the development of Swadeshi, Industrial and Workmen's welfare schemes, without causing extra financial loss to the Bombay Government though at present the Government have to spend annually Rs. 1,50,000 for the upkeep of the Provincial Central Co-Operative Institute (started from December 1918) and also for maintaining an army of 130 organizers, whose Bhatta bills alone, come to more than 1 lac of rupees every year. And to make matters still worse, the Registrars of Co-Operative societies had not yet been in a position to start Tenant-Ownership Housing Movement though the Bombay Co-Operative Housing Association inaugurated by Mr. James P. Orr, I. C. S., late Chairman of the Improvement Trust, recommended the starting of only Co-partnership Tenantcy System," while the Bombay Government inaugurated the "State-aided Housing Scheme" for Tenant-ownership in the suburbs, on most favourable terms.

BIRTH CONTROL

Doctors and Educated classes declare that "Female Protection Pill" is the best among all drugs such as pessaries, sheaths and rubber goods—building new health. Detailed pamphlet free. 6 Months Pills Rs. 2/4. Dr. M. Bose, BAMDEB, Panihatpur, B. B. Rly. (Bengal).

Singapore.—Miss Amy Johnson has left for Sourabaya.—Reuter.

Rugby.—All Maritime countries will be represented at the International Loadline Conference which opens at Foreign Office in London on Monday.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—21 European Governments yesterday received copies of a memorandum on the scheme outlined by the French Foreign Minister, M. Briand, for what is known as the United States of Europe.—B. O. W.

WHAT AN AMERICAN THOUGHT OF DHARASANA SCENES.

Mr. Patel's Story Of Police Assaults, Magistrate's Discourtesy And Railway Arbitrariness.

BOMBAY, May 22.

In an interview with the Free Press, Mr. V. J. Patel, ex-President of the Legislative Assembly who returned from Dharasana yesterday night expressed himself as follows regarding the position there.

"I reached Nadiad on the 20th morning and had a conference with the workers of Gujarat, which was previously arranged and I discussed with them the future programme of work to be carried out in Gujarat. After addressing a public meeting at night I took the mid-night train for Dongri which is the nearest station for Dharasana. When the train reached Billimoria, the Railway officials came to me in my compartment and informed me that they had orders not to stop the train at the next station which was Dongri. I told him that I was a First Class passenger and as the ticket was duly issued to me the company was therefore bound to take me to my destination. The Railway official replied that he had to carry out the orders of his superior and was sorry that he could not comply with my request.

CHAIN OUT OF ORDER.

When the train was passing through the Dongri station I pulled the chain to stop it but it appeared that the chain was put out of order presumably by the authorities concerned. The next stop was at Bulsar where I got down and had to take a longer and round about way to reach Dharasana. I was given a private car by a Bulsar friend and drove to Dharasana which I reached at 9 a.m.

At the Satyagraha camp under the mango tree, I saw Mr. Narhari Parekh who is the brain behind the movement at Dharasana lying wounded by lathi blows on his body and being nursed by some ladies. He told me how he was dealt with and how a large number of volunteers were crippled and inhumanly treated. He assured me that every volunteer who took part in the raid was absolutely non-violent. He asked me to go and visit the Satyagraha hospital near by. I went there and found about 300 volunteers lying wounded with lathi blows many of whom were semi-conscious. Several were being brought from the field of operations in stretchers while I was inspecting the hospital. About 13 private medical pactitioners who had offered their honorary services to the Satyagraha camp were attending the wounded. The sight was most heart-rending and horrid.

AN AMERICAN'S VIEW.

An American gentleman who was present, seemed very much affected and remarked that he could never believe if he had not seen it himself I was informed that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Imam Saheb, Manilal Gandhi and one or two principal workers had been placed under arrest before I reached Dharasana. I was naturally anxious to meet Mrs. Naidu who was till her arrest in charge of operations. I, therefoe, proceeded in a car accompanied by Mr. Dadubhai Desai to see the District Magistrate to ask permission to see Mrs. Naidu. When the camp of the District Magistrate was a mile off, the car was stopped by a Policemen with lathi who said he had orders not to allow cars to proceed beyond that point.

WAITING FOR MAGISTRATE.

A European Sergeant, little further off, was told what we wanted. The Sergeant replied he did not know that Mrs. Naidu was arrested and he only heard it from us. The Superintendent of Police was passing by that way then. We told him our purpose. He asked us to wait at a bunglow near by and promised to send a message to the District Magistrate about us. The messenger who went returned within 15 minutes and told us that the District Magistrate is following. After an hour another messenger was sent reminding our waiting for him, the District Magistrate with the Superintendent of Police returned and to my request to see Mrs. Naidu, he replied that he was sorry he cannot allow me, since she was under arrest.

WRITTEN ORDER.

I was surprised at this answer and told him that Mrs. Naidu being under arrest can be no bar to seeing her, if need, be, in the presence of Police. The District Magistrate asked me to wait and went inside the room and after consultation informed me that he was not prepared to allow me to interview Mrs. Naidu. I wanted a written order to the effect. But he said since my request was oral there was no necessity for a written reply. At this Mr. Dadubhai Desai gave me pen and paper. I said I will give an written application. The Magistrate, however, said he was not prepared to give a written reply and got into a car.

ANOTHER REFUSAL.

"I followed him and asked permission to visit the field of operations to see how non-violent volunteers were being belaboured by the Police. The Magistrate denied that the Volunteers were belaboured, but when I told him that I had seen with my own eyes 300 volunteers wounded as a result of lathi blows in the Satyagraha hospital, the Magistrate said it was not going on then, there was nothing to see and went away."—Free Press.

MAGISTRATES "NO" TO MR. PATEL.

—:o:—

How Ex-President Was Treated.

UNTADI, May 21.

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel arrived at Dharasana this morning from Nadiad by local train. He was travelling in a First Class compartment. At Bilimora station, a railway officer told him that the train would not stop at Dungari station where passengers for Dharasana alight. At Gungari station, Mr. Patel pulled the alarm chain, but the train did not stop. Mr. Patel got down at Bulsar Station and motored to Untadi Camp. On the way he learnt of the arrest of Mrs. Naidu and that a large number of volunteers had been injured. Mr. Patel saw in Untadi camp Mr. Narhari Parikh, member of the "War Council" who was lying injured and was being nursed under a mango tree.

Mr. PATEL'S CAR STOPPED.

Mr. Patel then visited the camp hospital where about 300 injured volunteers were being treated by about 15 medical men. Several volunteers were in a semi-conscious state and a few were unconscious. Mr. Patel then proceeded to see Mrs. Naidu who was under arrest. His car was stopped by a police constable who said that cars were not permitted to proceed on that road. A European Police Inspector was standing a few yards off. Mr. Dadubhai Desai who accompanied Mr. Patel approched him and told him that Mr. Patel wanted to see Mrs. Naidu.

NOTE TO DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

Mr. Patel also approached the Inspector and inquired where Mrs. Naidu was, and where he could see her. The Inspector told Mr. Patel that he did not know whether Mrs. Naidu was at all arrested and that he could not go further without the permission of the District Magistrate. The Police Inspector sent a note to the District Magistrate who sent an oral message that he was soon coming. Mr. Patel waiteu for over an hour and at his request the Police Inspector sent a reminder to the District Magistrate.

"NO" TO MR. PATEL.

Within 15 minutes the District Magistrate accompanied by the District Superintendent of Police arrived. He explained that he had been very busy and could not come earlier. He added that as Mrs. Naidu was under arrest, Mr Patel could not see her. Mr. Patel said that he was a friend of Mrs. Naidu and he should be permitted to see her. Mr. Patel added that he had no objection to a police officer being present during the interview. The District Magistrate replied that he could not allow Mr. Patel to see Mrs. Naidu as she was under arrest. Mr. Patel asked what objection the District Magistrate had to permitting him to see all persons who were in his custody.

"GIVE IT IN WRITING."

The District Magistrate went into another room accompanied by the District Superintendent of Police. Both came out after a couple of minutes and the District Magistrate told Mr. Patel that he could not permit him to see Mrs. Naidu. Mr. Patel asked for a written order to that effect. The District Magistrate replied that as Mr. Patel had not applied in writing he was not disposed to give an order in writing. Mr. Patel offered to give an application in writing. Meanwhile the District Magistrate and the District Police Superintendent got into a car and as it was about to move Mr. Patel asked whether the Magistrate would not allow him to see Mrs. Naidu in the course of the day and if so at what time. The District Magistrate replied that he was sorry he could not allow him.

"NOTHING TO SEE."

Mr. Patel then asked if he could go to the place where "volunteers were being belaboured." The Magistrate replied that no belabouring was going on. Mr. Patel said that he had seen about three-hundred injured in the Camp Hospital. He wanted the Magistrate to see how the volunteers had received injuries. The District Magistrate maintained that there was nothing to see now. Finally Mr. Patel came back to the camp.

He is leaving for Bombay tonight.—A.P.

TRANSVAAL ASIATIC TENURE BILL.

Postponed Until Next Session Of Assembly.

LONDON, May 21.

Cape Town.—The Transvaal Asiatic Tenure Bill has been postponed until the next session of Assembly.—Reuter.

(A Cape Town message of May 19th stated:—

CAPE TOWN, May 19.

The "Cape Times" in an editorial entitled "Needless Haste" enquires this morning why Dr. Malan, Minister of Interior, is hurrying through the Bill embodying the Select Committee's recommendations dealing with the issue of the trading licenses to Asiatics in Transvaal in illegal occupation of stands. The paper points out that the Bill was introduced in the Assembly on Friday and the second reading is set down for Wednesday. Meanwhile the members will have to acquaint themselves with the Select Committee's report covering 355 pages and 15 pages of appendices. The journal urges Government to hold the Bill up until the next session and allow Government of India in spirit of Cape Town Agreement to make known its views.

Sir K. V. Reddi discussed the Bill with Dr. Malan over the weekend and will resume discussions to-day.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Select Committee recommends firstly that the period of five years commencing from May, 1, 1930 be fixed within which all illegal businesses shall be disposed of; secondly, the list of all illegal businesses be compiled by means of voluntary registration with the specified period and any such business not registered as indicated shall forfeit all the right to temporary protection; thirdly, the register of all businesses protected by section one of Act 37 of 1919 be also compiled; fourthly in order to avoid undue hardships the local authorities concerned shall within a year of promulgation of the proposed legislation assign suitable areas approved by the Minister where the Asiatics affected will be enabled to obtain the trade facilities and the ownership of fixed property on reasonable terms; fifthly, in the event of any local authority failing to comply with recommendation number four it is recommended that the Minister should be empowered to assign such areas after due consultation with such local authority.—Reuter.

POLICY OF GOVT. IN E. AFRICA.

Dr. Shiels To Present To Parliament A Paper.

LONDON, May 21.

In the Commons questioned regarding the delay in the announcement of the Government's policy in East Africa, Dr. Shiels stated that he was presenting to Parliament on June 20 a paper regarding the closer union of East Africa shortly after which Lord Passfield would move the Lords for the appointment of a Joint Committee of both Houses to consider the Government's propopsals.—Reuter.

JAVA SUGAR, LONDON MARKET
London, May 21.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25
C. and F. Calcutta, May/June per cwt. 9/-.
Java Sugar C. and F. Calcutta, June/Sept. per cwt. 9.
Java Sugar C. and F. Calcutta Oct./ Dec. per cwt. 9/1-1/2.
Java Sugar C and F. Bombay May/June per cwt. 9/0-1/4.
Java Sugar C and F. Karachi May/June per cwt. 9/0-1/4.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, May 21.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spt. 6-7/8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, May 21.
Demand Bills 485.87

LONDON GOLD.
London, May 21.
Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-11 1/2

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. China and India sold. India and speculators bought at the decline. Buyers satisfied.

LONDON SILVER.
London. May 21.
Silver—Market closed quiet.
Spot 18-5/8
Forward 18-9/16

LONDON METALS.
London, May 21.
Copper braziers £74.
Yellow Metal £58.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £15-3/8.
Corrugaed Sheets, 24 Gauge £11-
Tin English Ingots £145.
Antimony, Foreign, Refined, £24-15 May/June value.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, May 21
Bales.
Sales at Liverpool 2,000
Sales on Speculation 100
Sales of East Indian Cotton 200

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Futures 5 Pts. Up to 7 Pts. Down.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER AND TRADE BUYING.

Bombay, May 23.

Yesterday the New York Cotton future market was easier in the absence of any important buying influenced by favourable weather reports. Later on prices recovered on trade buying. The market closed at a rise of 5 points for near months while distant months closed at a decline of 7 points. Spot Cotton prices closed at a rise of 10 points at 16.50.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 7 points. Liverpool closed at a rise of 8 to 1 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points to 8.57 and sales were 2,000 Bales.

WEEKLY GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORT.

The official weather report, issued to-day, states that conditions generally have been favourable east of the Mississippi Valley, but, because of the excessive rains, very unfavourable from the Valley sections westward, except in the more southern districts.

REVISED CROP OF 1929.

Revised acreage planted 47,067,000 against 459,310,000 as of 1st December 1929. Revised production 14828000 Bales against 14919000 as of 1st December 1929. Revised Field per acre 155 lbs. 155.3 as of 1st December 1929.

PRIVATE CABLES.

May. 19 October Highest 15.52 (10.08 a.m.) lowest 15.08 (2.56 p.m.)
May. 20 October Highest 15.22 (1.37 p.m.) lowest 15.03 (10.09 a.m.)
May. 21st October Highest 15.17 (10.20 a.m.) lowest 15.08 (12-26 p.m.)

Hemelryk:—"Night too cold but warmer weather predicted."

Hentz:—"Cotton: Government weather report considered unfavourable Western Belt Missis ipi too much rain, but think favourable weather hereafter will overcome damage. Market continues irregular owing to positions old crop months. Would buy on weak spots only."

Liverpool:—"Understand Farm Board making statement shortly actual cotton held not for sale this or next season unless considerably higher prices."

Reuter:—"Market was easier in the absence of any important buying and was also influenced by more favourable weather but later advanced on trade buying."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, May 21.

July	16.35 plus .05
October	15.13—.05
December	15.16—.07
January	15.16—.06
Middling Spot	16.50 plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, May 21.

May	15.87 plus .0C
July	16.03 plus .07
Middling Spot	15.63 plus .05

NEW YORK.
New York, May 21.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).
New York. 10-55 a.m.—

July	16.23
October	15.11
October (New contract)	14.83

New York. 11-45 a.m.—

July	16.20
October	15.03
October, (New Contract)	14.79

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York May 21.
Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, May 21.

	Opening	Closing
May	8.12	8.17
June		8.03
July	8.02	8.06
August		7.93
September		7.93
October	7.86	7.88
November		7.88
December		7.89
January	7.90	7.91
February		7.93
March	7.96	7.95
April		7.97
May		7.99
Middling Spot		8.57

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 21.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.65
Scinde, Fine	4.90
Scinde, Superfine	5.15
Bengal, Good	4.40
Bengal, Fully Good	4.85
Bengal, Fine	4.90
Oomra, Good	4.95
Oomra, Fully Good	5.25
Oomra, Fine	5.55
Broach, Fully Good	5.95
Broach, Fine	5.20
Broach, Superfine	5.45

Money Market.

Exchange Quotations.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/5 3/4.
B. C. RATE—
D D 1/5 25/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 May
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 June/Sept.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 May/Monsoon.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 278 1/4.
Banks Selling T T 277 3/4.
Banks Buying T T 276 1/2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 917.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 3/4.
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 99 1/4.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 123 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
New York—London 4.86 1/8 21st inst.
Shanghai—London 1/9 11/16 22nd inst.
Japan—London 2/0 3/8 21st inst.
London—Paris 124.00 21st inst.
London—Belgium 34.820 21st inst.
London—Switzerland 25.12 3/4 21st inst.
London—Italy 92.70 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4-4-11 20th inst; £4-4-11 1/2 21st inst.
Silver London Ready £18 13/16 20th inst; 18 5/8 21st inst.
Silver London Forward 18 3/4 20th inst; 18 9/16 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready 40 3/8 20th inst; 40 3/8 21st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 3/16 p.c. 20th inst; 2 3/16 p.c. 21st inct.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 5/8 p.c. 20th inst; 2 5/8 p.c. 21st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money:—
Inter Bank Call 5 p.c.
3 Mos. 4 1/2 p.c.
6 Mos. 4 p.c.
12 Mos. 4 p.c.
Tone:—Tight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bombay, May 22.
3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 64/5
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/8
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/4
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76/9
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/2
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/10
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/2
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/10
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 96/2
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/15
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/10
6 per cent, Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/5
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/5.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/5
6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/14
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/8
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90/3
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/8

FORWARD RATES.
3rd June settlement.
3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-4-0
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100-9-0
Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT.
Bombay, May 22.
3 months Discounts 2 3/16 p.c.
6 months Discounts 2 5/8 p.c.
Bank of England rate 3 p.c.
Call Money 5 1/2 p.c.
One month 4 1/2 p.c.
Three months 4 1/2 p.c.
Six months 4 p.c.
Tone of Money market—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 p. c.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.
Bombay, May 22.
The Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay has issued the following press communique:—
On Wednesday the 21st May 1930 tenders to the amount of £20,000 at 1s. 5 27/32d. were received and accepted. Lower tenders were rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 28th May 1930 on the same conditions as previously announced.

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Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
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Wanted students to take benefit of fixed allowance Agency Scheme to achieve educational goal.

THE
Central Mutual Life
ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

WANTED
AGENTS, SUB-AGENTS & CANVASSERS,
BOTH SEXES,
for Loans & Insurance Business.
APPLY:—
MITCHELL TRADING CO.
Between 3 & 7 P.M. on Week Days at
DADYSETT HOUSE,
Opp. Hongkong Bank, Fort, BOMBAY.
The Provident Insurance and Loans, Ltd.

WANTED
AGENTS to sell VASHO—a marvellous SWADESHI substitute for Washing Soaps. Much better and 60 per cent. cheaper than any Washing Soap in the Market. VASHO washes 10 clothes in 10 minutes. 2-1/2 annas per 1 lb. Packet—sufficient to wash 40 clothes.
THE RESEARCH PRODUCTS COMPANY.
Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MARKET CLOSED.

Bombay, May 22.

All leading markets remained closed to-day on account of arrests of Congress leaders and Mrs. Naidu.

To-morrow (Friday) all markets will remain closed as a procession of some 60 business associations and will move round the principle parts of the city.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 21.

May	12.97
July	12.72
November	12.42
December	12.43
January	12.51
March	12.62
Sakellis. F.G.F. Spot	13.80

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London May 21
Interest Day to Day Loans 2-3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Day Market Loans 2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-3/16 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 2-6/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 3-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, May 21.
T T London on Berlin 20.36-3/4.
T T London on Amsterdam 12.08-7/8.
T T London on Brussels 34.82.
T T London on Madrid 40.60.
T T London on Milan 92.72.
T T London on Berne 25.12.
T T London on Paris 123.96.
T T London on Prague 163.95.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, May 21.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C	£17-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£112
National Bank	£44-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£90-1/4
Conversion Loan	£78-1/2
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent	£101-1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£48
Indian Stock, 3 per cent	
Sterling Loan	£53-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£62-1/2
Consols	£55-1/2
War Loan 5 per cent	£102-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£91-3/8

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Some day you are going to have GAS COMFORTS in your home. Why not now? You will enjoy a visit to the GAS SHOW ROOM. It will pay you.

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Gunder House, Hornby Road,
Opp: Lloyds Bank, BOMBAY.
'Phone 21693.

LINSEED OIL.
London, May 21.
Linseed Oil Naked, London cwt. Paid June/Aug 38/7-1/2.
Linseed Oil Naked London Cwt. Sellers Sept./Dec. 37/-

COFFE—NEW YORK MARKET
New York, May 21.
Coffee, Fair Rio, No. 7 Quality Spot 9-5/16.

LINSEED.
London, May 21
Linseed, Calcutta, London ton Sellers May/June £13:12:6.
Linseed, B. Calcutta, London Ton Sellers June/July £13-12-6.
Linseed, La Plata C. I. F. Ton Sellers May/June £17:7:6.
Linseed Bombay Sellers May/June £19:10:0.

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JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1065.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1930.

JUPITER GENERAL is doing all classes of insurance business J2

MR. NARIMAN GETS 4 MONTHS SIMPLE.

6 Months' Rigorous For Other Congress Officials.

HARTAL IN BOMBAY.

The eight national leaders who were arrested on Wednesday morning were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, third court on Thursday and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment except Mr. K. F. Nariman who received four months' simple imprisonment. The accused were the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's "War Council" and were also office-bearers. They are: Shriyuts K. F. Nariman, J. N. Choksy, C. K. Narayen Swamy, R. S. Padbidri, C. V. Johory, Niphadkar, Patankar, and Krishna Iyer. The court room was crowded to the utmost capacity and despite the police precautions every available inch of space was occupied before 11-30 a.m. A large number of lady volunteers came with garlands and occupied the front seats, and evinced a keen interest in the proceedings.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, in opening the case for the prosecution said there were two charges against the accused. In the first case, the seven accused are charged under section 188 I.P.C. except Mr. Nariman who was not in Bombay on the 15th and 16th May, when the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was served upon the accused under section 144 C.P.C. prohibiting the publication or printing of the "Congress Bulletin;" and in the other case all the eight accused are charged under section 188 for defying the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order of the 15th instant.

SECTION 188 I.P.C.

Mr. Spencer then read section 188 I.P.C. which ran as follows: Whoever knowing that by an order promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order, he is directed to abstain from a certain act, or to take certain order with certain property in his possession or under his management, disobeys such direction shall, if such disobedience causes or tends to cause obstruction, annoyance or injury or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any person lawfully employed, be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or with both. And if such disobedience causes or tends to cause danger to human life, health or safety or causes or tends to cause a riot or affray shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

Mr. Spencer, continuing, said Mr. Nariman was not in Bombay when the Order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was served upon the accused. The accused are charged with defying the Order by printing and publishing the "Congress Bulletin" served upon them on the 15th instant. The first charge included printing and issuing of "Bulletins" of 16th and 17th May, viz., two bulletins, one on the 16th and the other on the 17th. In this charge Mr. Nariman is not included as he was not in Bombay and the Order was not served upon him. Another charge under the same section is against all the eight accused for printing and publishing Bulletins of 18th and 19th instant. Giving history of these Bulletins, Mr. Spencer said they were started printing on the 21st April 1930 in Dattatraya Press at Girgaon: but soon after the Press Ordinance was promulgated the printer probably refused to print as he thought security would be demanded from him and the "Bulletins" were printed on cyclostyle press in the Congress House. On the 5th of May, Bulletin No. 11 was issued which contained paragraphs from a proscribed book entitled "India in Bondage." This was translated also in Gujarati language. The issue of 18th was called "Wadala Special" giving directions to the volunteers regarding the raid on salt pans.

In the issue of the 16th May there were certain passages stating: "We do not recognise British Government or British India", "We recognise our India, etc." Apart from the contents of the bulletins, Mr. Spencer submitted that the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate remained which the accused were bent upon defying. He drew attention of the Court that in this particular case the accused would be charged under Section 188 latter clause awarding six months imprisonment or with a fine of Rs. 1,000. Apart from the contents, therefore, the Court had to see that disobedience to the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was an offence and in times like these did a great deal of harm. On Wednesday the accused were arrested and in the search of the Congress House and the Jinnah Hall two cyclostyle presses and some papers were seized. Among the bunch of papers seized was a paper in the handwriting of Mr. Nariman which stated "Dear Sir—As an important question regarding the printing and publication of the "Congress Bulletin" is to be considered all members are earnestly requested to attend the meeting on the 19th instant at 8.30 p. m. The idea originated with Mr. Nariman to appoint a Publicity Officer independent of the War Council.

ACCUSED DO NOT WISH TO PARTICIPATE.

The Magistrate then asked the accused if they liked to say anything to which all except Mr. Narayen Swamy said they did not wish to participate in the proceedings. Mr. Narayen Swamy said: "I repeat the Congress Bulletin" in contravention of the order."

The Magistrate again explained to them section 144 C.P.C. and 188 I.P.C. and asked them if they wished to say anything to which all the accused said they did not wish to participate in the proceedings.

Inspector M. N. Desai of the C.I.D. then produced the Order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate under section 144 and the acknowledgments of the accused upon the said order. One of the accused was served the order by Registered Post and the postal acknowledgment was put in.

The acquised again when asked offered no plea. Mr. Spencer left the question of punishment in the hands of the Magistrate.

The Magistrate in his judgment, stated that the language used in the "Bulletin" was inflammatory which would cause violence. In the issue of the 16th it was stated "On January 26th the people of this country have declared in unmistakable language their determination to overthrow the government." Some of the passages came within the purview of section 188. In the bulletins of 18th and 19th, when Mr. Nariman was in Bombay, the passages were not so strong but it still constituted defiance of the law.

He therefore, awarded six months rigorous imprisonment on the seven accused in respect of the first charge and four months simple imprisonment in respect of the second charge. Mr. Nariman, therefore got four months' simple and the rest six months' rigorous imprisonment. The sentence to run concurrently.

LEADERS' GARLANDED.

As soon as the sentence was pronounced the ladies rushed at the leaders with garlands while others shoutd "Bande Matram" etc. The Magistrate retired till the Court room was cleared. At 2-30 p.m. the victims of section 188 were taken in the police van to the Arthur Road Jail. The ladies kept on singing national songs near the cell and as soon as they came out some rushed with "kanku" red powder and others with garlands which they threw on the police van. While the police van was rushing at full speed to avoid demonstration it had to stop for a minute or two as the traffic was practically blocked by the demonstrators.

TWO "CHRONICLE" MEN CONVICTED.

—:o:—

Messrs. Padbidri And Narayan Swami.

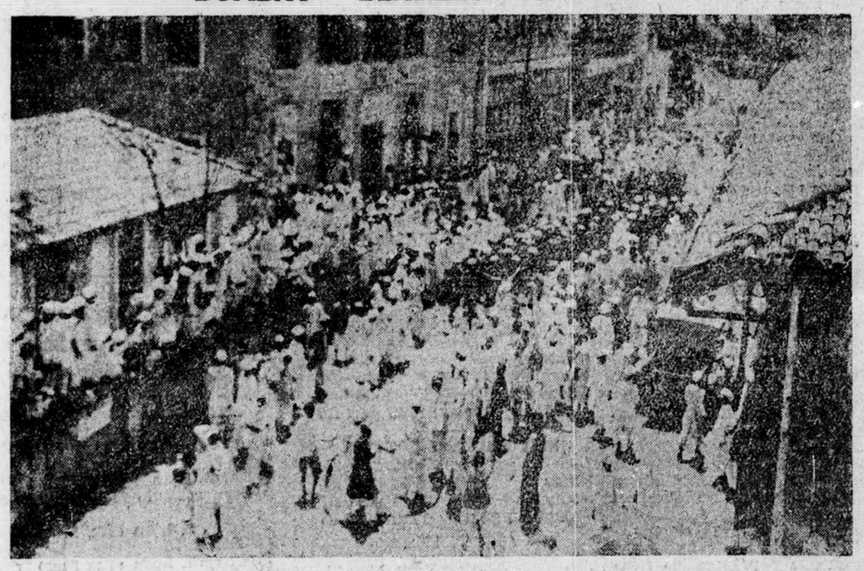
Of the six Congressmen sentenced yesterday to six months rigorous imprisonment, Messrs. Padbidri and Narayanswami are members of the "Bombay Chronicle" staff. Mr. Padbidri, an Assistant Editor of the paper, has a distinguished record of unostentious national service behind him An M.A. of the Bombay University, he was headmaster of the Maratta High School but when Mahatma Gandhi launched his campaign of non-co-operation he threw up this lucrative post and devoted himself to Khadder work and to teaching in the National College. Later he joined the "Chronicle" staff. He became one of the Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. on the conviction of Mr. S. K. Patil, another member of "The Chronicle" staff.

Mr. Narayanswami, a sub-editor on the staff of this paper has interested hmiself in the cause of Labour. He is an ardent Trade Unionist and Congressamn. He gave evidence before the Pearson Committee and has been for the last two years an active member of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

"GENERAL" MRS. NAIDU AT DHARASANA

A snap of Mrs. Naidu just ta ken before arrest.

BOMBAY LEADERS' ARREST.



A view of the police raid on the Congress House.

COMPLETE PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY AND DOMINION STATUS WITHIN DECADE.

Cammander Kenworthy's Advocacy.

GOVT. SHOULD NOT WAIT FOR UPHEAVALS.

LONDON, May 21.

At meeting in the Commons of the Parliamentary Committee on India, the object, of which is to obtain Dominion Status for India, Commander Kenworthy gave his impressions of his recent visit to India, and said that there were three currents of thought; firstly, the economic unrest among cultivators and workers; secondly, the political movement for nationalisation; thirdly, the business and commercial agitation with a view to getting autonomy, the latter section complaining of the financial control of Great Britain. These three currents of public opinion had assumed large proportions, and were mainly focussed against the Government of India. Upheavals occurred repeatedly in every decade; and it behoved the Government to prepare rather than wait for one of these upheavals to be catastropic. Commander Kenworthy advocated complete Provincial Autonomy and Dominion Status within a decade together with Indianisation of the Army in India. Mr. C. F. Andrews will address the Committee on May 23.—Reuter.

BOMBAY OBSERVES TWO DAYS' HARTAL.

TO-DAY'S PROCESSION & MEETING.

As a protest against the raid on Bombay Congress House and the arrest of leaders, and the arrests at Dharsana. Bombay observed a hartal on Wednesday and Thursday.

The cotton market, cloth markets, the Bullion Exchange, and most of the bazars were closed.

A procession of merchants and traders representing a number of Bombay Associations will be held to-day (Friday.). It will start at 4 p.m. to-day from the Bullion Exchange office and proceed through the following localities: Kalbadevi, Bori Bunder; Hornby Road; Churchgate Street, Apollo Street, (Share Bazar), Medows Street, Waudby Road and the Esplanade Maidan which will be reached at 6 p.m. where a meeting will be held, under the presidency of Sjt. Ganshamdas Birla.

BOMBAY OBSERVES HARTAL.

The Bombay bazars once again observed hartal on Thursday to protest against the arrest of the national leaders at Bombay and Dharasana. The cloth markets, Bullion Exchange, Stock Exchange, and all the shops leading from Kalbadevi to Dhobi Talao were closed down for the day. The grain markets and other principal bazars at Mandvi also observed hartal and transacted no business.

MOVE TO CENSURE GOVT.

Sir Oswald's Resolution On Unemployment Policy.

PREMIER TO DEMAND VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

Will There Be Crisis Leading To Dissolution?

LONDON, May 21.

To-morrow's meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party may have very important results. Sir O. Mosley has notified his intention to move a resolution disapproving of the Government's Unemployment policy. It is expected that Mr. MacDonald will demand a vote of confidence and tell the Party that unless the vote is forthcoming and Sir O. Mosley's resolution withdrawn, he will immediately advise the King to dissolve Parliament.—Reuter.

WHY SIR OSWAD RESIGNED

Assures Premier Of His Loyalty

LONDON, May 21.

Sir Oswald Mosley making a personal statement in the Commons read a letter which he had addressed to Mr. MacDonald stating that the Cabinet Committee under Mr. Snowden had rejected, in its entirety, the memorandum he had submitted on 23rd January providing for a more effective alternative to the Government's Unemployment policy. Subsequent discussions had only emphasised the differences making it impossible for Sir Oswald Mosley to continue in office with honour. He assured Mr. MacDonald of his loyalty in vote or action, but retained freedom to ask the party to adopt a policy more consistent with their election pledges than their present programme.

Mr. Thomas did not attend today's Parliamentary Labour Party meeting which mainly discussed the causes of Sir O. Mosley's resignation and adjourned discussion on it.—Reuter.

PARSIS STAND FOR INDIA'S FREEDOM.

Repression Will Cut No Ice, They Say.

PLEA FOR BOYCOTTING "JAME-JAMSHEED."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha a well attended public meeting of the Parsis was held on Wednesday at the Theosophical Society Hall, to congratulate Mr. Nariman.

Amidst loud cries of Vande Matram, Gandhiji-ki-Jai, Vir Nariman ki-Jai. Mr. Suntoke said:—

We have met here together today to show our reverence for Mr K. F. Nariman for his services to the national cause and for the great sacrifice and suffering that he has borne cheerfully in the service of our country. We have met further to denounce the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, the present policy of repression, the savage sentences passed on leaders and volunteers, the Press Ordinance, The revival of the Bengal Ordinance, The enforcement of the old Regulation of 1826; to take away Mahatma Gandhi from the sphere of his National functions, the firing at Peshawar and other places, and the Martial Law at Sholapur.

Ever since we landed on shores of Gujarat, we have been Indians: we have identified ourselves with everything Indian, pioneered and participated in Indian movements, and dedicated our sons and daughters to the service of India. It has been pointed out in some quarters that the Parsis are not in sympathy with the present Nationalist movement. It is to give contradiction of a practical kind to such insinuation and allegations that this meeting has been convened.

IRON HAS GONE TOO DEEP.

"Ordinarily a Round Table Conference brings about the union of hearts between the two countries, but unfortunately it is not so in the case of India. Indians have been too often disillusioned in respect of the solemn promises and pledges given to them and apart from that the atmosphere that the Bureaucracy have brought about by the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi by its savage sentences upon our leaders is such there can be no hope of rapprochment between the two nations. In fact the iron has gone too deep into India's soul, and we are afraid that unless a stroke of statemenship of the right kind is enacted, the bitterness of the iron will remain even after the iron is removed.

GIVE UP REPRESSION.

We urge Government to give up repression, to release Mahatma Gandhi and all political prisoners and to invite him to an amicable and equitable settlement fulfilling the condition precedent which, as the spokesman of the whole Nation he has quite rightly insisted upon viz. the unequivocal admission of Dominion Government for India without any let or hindrance whatsoever.

Mr. Faredun K. Dadachanji, Mrs. Perin Captain, Mr Cooper, Mr. Vakil, Dr. K. K. Dadachanji and Mr. B F. Bharucha delivered short speeches urging the Boycott of British cloth.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha gave a short outline of the present movement and the part played by Parsis and urged the Boycott of cowardly "Jam-e-Jamshed."

RESOLUTIONS.

We the Parsis assembled this evening at Blavatsky Lodge denounce:—

The arrest and incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi.

The present policy of rank repression.

The savage sentences passed on the leaders and volunteers.

The Press Ordinance by the Vice roy.

The Revival of the Bengal Ordinance.

The enforcement of the Old Regulation of 1826.

Firing at Peshawar and other places and the Martial Law at Sholapur.

We feel proud of the brave part played by Mr. K. F Nariman, Mr. R. K Sidhwa, Dr. Choksey, Mr. Durbari Sadhu, Mr. Behram Mehta, Mr. Bottlewalla, Mr Wadia, Mr. Patel and Mr. Elchidana.

MAHATMA BHAGWANDINJI ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Nagpur Observes Complete Hartal.

BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CAPS & COATS.

(From the Satvagraha Publicity Office.)

NAGPUR, May 21.

Mahatma Bhagwandinji, the Pramukh of the Asahyoga Ashram and one of the most beloved leaders of this province arrested at his place early this morning. The news spread like fire and the people observed a complete hartal and prominent markets in the city were closed. In the afternoon at 5 p.m. a well organised procession of 250 volunteers started from the Town Hall and parading through the main streets of the city, terminated at Chitnis Park. The response from the public was very satisfactory. Hundreds of persons accompanied the procession.

A huge public meeting was held under the presidentship of Seth Punamchand Ranka. Thousands of foreign caps and several costly coats were burnt in a huge bonfire. The meeting terminated amidst defeaning shouts of "Bande Mataram" and "Mahatma Bhagwandiki-Jai" and "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai."

Airman Chawla.

—:o:—

SIMLA, May 22.

Mr. Chawla, the airman, has arrived Simla. Mr. Manmohansingh is expected here on Friday. —A. P.

CASE AGAINST MR SAHANI

—:o:—

To Be Heard On 26th Inst.

DELHI, May 22.

The case against Mr. Sahni, editor of the "Hindustan Times" has been fixed for the 26th instant. The cases against Mr. M. D. Sharma and Hanwant Sahai have been adjourned till 28th and 29th May respectively, all under Salt Law.—A. P.

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